The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4166. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN AT PORTLAND

Favorable Speeches on American Affairs.

Effects of the Great Gale on the British Coast.

A DUEL FOUGHT BY TWO FRENCH NOBLES.

Continued Excitement About the Pope's Encyclical.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PORTLAND, Monday, Jan. 30.

The steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. BALLANTINE, left Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. on the 19th. Purser BROWN reports that she was detained off Lough Foyle by fog sixteen hours, and did not sail from Londonderry until the 21st, at 9 A. M. She arrived at Portland at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She brings no news of a later date than Friday.

The steamship *St. David*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 19th.

The steamship *Erin*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 11 P. M., on the 18th.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown early in the morning on the 19th.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Bigelow's Appointment—The Vacancy in the French Legation at Washington—Winter Davis' Mexican Resolutions.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

The appointment of Mr. BIGELOW as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Paris, will give general satisfaction to the American residents here as well as to the Emperor and Foreign Secretary, to whom he is favorably known. It was understood that Mr. PENNINGTON, in view of the heavy responsibilities of the position at the present moment, did not desire to assume the position of Chargé, and the prompt appointment of Mr. BIGELOW is therefore felt by all to be the proper thing to do under the circumstances.

You will have no doubt plenty of candidates for the important place left vacant by the late and much regretted American Minister, Mr. DAYTON. We have several gentlemen on this side already in diplomatic positions, who would well and fitly fill the place, as for example, Mr. BIGELOW, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. MARSH and Mr. MOTLEY, all accomplished in European politics and European life. But, above all things, send us a man who will be able to comprehend the dignity of the office as Europeans understand it, and then his usefulness and his influence will date from the day of his entrance upon the duties of his office. It was his dignity, integrity and good taste in all things which gave Mr. DAYTON so good a standing with the French Government. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, in a conversation with an American diplomatist lately, said that from the first interview with Mr. DAYTON he had been pleased with his manner of doing business, and that he soon learned to place such confidence in his integrity as to put him always at his ease in regard to his statements. On one occasion, in a conversation with the Emperor on American affairs, his Majesty wished to know of his Foreign Secretary whether he was sure of the fact he was advancing, when the latter said: "Your Majesty may be sure of it; Mr. DAYTON told me so, and I rely implicitly on his word."

So far as can I learn M. DE CHATEAURENARD, lately appointed French Minister to Washington, is not making preparations to start to his new post, and we have the impression here that the Government at Washington will not appoint a full Minister to France till the place at Washington is filled by a full Minister. The point of etiquette thus raised by Mr. SEWARD seems all the better taken from the fact that the Marquis DE CHATEAURENARD was taken from the bottom of the scale of French diplomats, his appointment having found him at the small court of Hesse Cassel, to which he had been promoted, in the regular order, from a Secretaryship of Legation. Of course it is not intended by this to throw doubt upon the talent, the social qualities and the general fitness of the new Minister for the place; we are speaking solely of the question of etiquette, which in this case cannot be overlooked.

As to the reasons for the prolongation of the vacancy in the French Legation at Washington, we know nothing, and cannot even surmise them, for it would be logical to suppose that the Government here would desire the place well filled at a moment like the present, and it is no compliment to our Government that the French Cabinet should so long remain represented at Washington by a *Chargé d'Affaires*.

By the appointment of Mr. BIGELOW as *Chargé*, the important post of Consul at Paris becomes vacant, but this office will probably be filled at once, as in this case there is no question of etiquette in the way. The post of Vice-Consul in this office, lately so ably filled by Mr. BROOKS, is also vacant, this gentleman having resigned when he started to the United States with the body of the late Mr. DAYTON.

A board to examine candidates for Consular Pupils, an office created by the recent diplomatic and consular law, composed of Messrs. DAYTON, BIGELOW and GIBBS, (the latter the efficient foreign agent of the Treasury Department,) has held several sittings at Paris during the Summer and autumn months, and was in session at the time of Mr. DAYTON's death; but thus far only two candidates have been passed, one of whom has entered upon the duties of his office at the Consulate at Lyons, and the other at the Consulate at Havre.

The Secessionist papers are trying now, as they did on the like occasion last year, to create irritation over the Mexican resolutions of Mr. WINTER DAVIS. But the late successes of the Federal arms have certainly modified their tone somewhat from last year, and they all allow it to be seen that they desire Mr. SEWARD to remain in office, and that he be permitted to carry out his policy of non-intervention and of conciliation.

The official and semi-official papers give it up at last that the condition of the Confederacy is desperate, and they have got over calling SHERMAN's march through Georgia a "forced retreat." On the contrary, they admit his march to be one of the most extraordinary feats in military history, and put him down in the list of the great Generals of the world.

MALAKOFF.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MESSRS. SCHOFIELD AND BRIGHT ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Messrs. SCHOFIELD and BRIGHT had been addressing their constituents at Birmingham. The former expressed his regret at the intention of the Americans to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty and to place gunboats on the lakes. With regard to non-intervention, he said he was not prepared to join in a policy which would altogether overlook the injuries one nation might inflict on another.

Mr. BRIGHT expatiated on the triumph of the non-intervention policy in British politics. In regard to parliamentary reform, he said it could no more be put to sleep than could the negro question in the American Congress, for though it was always voted a great nuisance and not to be talked about, America is now in deadly conflict with the negro, standing forth in large proportions and daily gaining freedom. Mr. BRIGHT used many strong arguments in support of the extension of the franchise. He pointed to the order and tranquility with which millions voted at the recent Presidential election in America. As regards American affairs, he said he purposely abstained from any observations upon that sad and mournful revolution which was taking place.

EULOGY ON MR. LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. BAXTER, M. P., had been delivering addresses at Blangowrie, Scotland, on the American question. He eulogized Mr. LINCOLN's Administration, and was emphatically in favor of the North. He had perfect confidence in the ability of the North to bring the question to a most satisfactory solution.

LABOR LOST.

The Liverpool *Post* says that extensive orders for army clothing for the rebels have been executed in Liverpool. Lately twenty thousand uniforms were made for the rebel artillery.

TERRIBLE AND DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

The gale prevalent when the *Cuba* sailed was most violent and destructive. The loss of the new blockade-runner *Lelia*, off Liverpool, was a most disastrous affair. Only twelve seamen were saved, out of nearly sixty persons on board. The life-boat which went to the rescue was also lost, together with seven of the crew.

There were serious disasters elsewhere, at sea and on land. No material damage had been done to American shipping.

The *George Hunt* received damage from a collision at Plymouth.

The *Southampton*, from New-York for London, put into Jersey.

LOSS OF A BRITISH SHIP-OF-WAR.

The British war-ship *Bombay* was burnt of Montevideo, and ninety-five of her crew are supposed to have been lost.

FRANCE.

A duel took place recently at Bois de Boulogne, between Count TALLEYRAND PERIGARD, recently made Duke DE MONTMORENCY, and M. DE LAROCHEFOUCAULD, Duke D'OUDEAVILLE, one of the plaintiffs to a pending suit to prevent the former assuming the Montmorency title. They fought fifteen minutes, with swords, when LAROCHEFOUCAULD was wounded in the arm, and hostilities were stopped. Count PERIGARD also received two slight wounds.

The Pope's Encyclical letter is the leading theme of discussion in France. The prefects had been ordered to report on its effects. The Government, it was said, contemplated a serious step in the matter.

It was rumored that there had been a difficulty between the French and English military authorities at Aden.

The lists had opened for the new Italian loan of £8,000,000 sterling.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes, 67f. 20c.

PRUSSIA.

The speech of the King of Prussia to the Chambers professed a desire for reconciliation with the Chambers, but the determination to maintain a strong military organization.

The Chambers reëlected Herr GRABOW President, who, in his speech, denounced the course of the Government. He said it sought by military success to silence public opinion, but the people would steadily remain faithful to the Constitution.

Large reductions were made in the military estimates.

GERMANY.

The Vienna *Presse* asserts that the relations between Austria and Prussia continue excellent, but nevertheless Austria is determined to withdraw from the alliance rather than permit Prussia to annex the Duchies. Prussia is said to seek principally to a direct alliance against revolutionary movements. The Catholic representatives in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, have been the first to indorse the declarations of the President, VON GRABOW, against the outrages on the Constitution, effected during the last three years. They say, in the address, that reconciliation between the Deputies and the Government, can only take place when the Government formally acknowledges the Constitutional right to vote on the Budget.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Noticias* asserts that Spain will demand from Peru an indemnity of fifteen million francs for the expense of the expedition.

The *Correspondencia* announces that the Government will act energetically if the Encyclical letter is published without the authority of the Council of State.

ITALY.

It is rumored that Russia and the Pope have quarreled over the Encyclical letter.

M. DE SARTIGES had communicated to ANTONELLI the measures adopted by the French Government against the Encyclical letter. A complete rupture had occurred between Cardinal DANDREA and the Pope. The Cardinal was summoned to Rome to answer for rebellious language, under penalty of being deprived of the emoluments of his rank. It is stated that the Cardinal refused to leave Naples.

BRAZIL.

Paraguay had declared war against Brazil. A decree was issued announcing a rupture of the treaty.

LATEST BY THE PERUVIAN.

[*By Telegraph to Greencastle.*]

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Jan. 20.

Capt. CORBETT, who commanded the rebel pirate *Sea King*, alias Shenandoah, has been committed for trial on the charge of violating the Foreign Enlistment Act.

It is asserted that the Emperor NAPOLEON has nominated Prince NAPOLEON as Regent of the French Empire in the event of his death.

The steamer *Columbia*, from Liverpool, for the West Indies, sunk off Brest; no date. Thirty-one lives were lost. Only three were saved.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds dull, but without material fluctuation. The discount market was unchanged, at 5½@5¾ for best bills. SATTERTHWAITE's Circular says the market for 5-20 bonds has remained steady at 45⅜@45, with moderate transactions. In Eries, considerable business has been done at declining rates, closing at 34½, including dividend. Illinois steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for four days have been 12,500 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market has been dull with a slight decline, but closes with a better tone.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is flat with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is dull, with a downward tendency. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report FLOUR dull; WHEAT inactive and easier; CORN dull and downward.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is steady. Messrs. GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others report BEEF firm; PORK steady; BACON quiet and steady; LARD firm and TALLOW easier.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firmer. SUGAR inactive. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet and steady. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 63s. 6d. PETROLEUM quiet at 1s. 11d. @2s. ℔ gallon for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR declining. COFFEE quiet. TEA firm. RICE firm. TALLOW steady.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 19.

CONSOLS closed at 89⅜@89⅝ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Railroad 50@51, ex dividend. Erie Railroad 34@35.

LATEST—VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 20—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 18,500 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and 3,250 bales to exporters. The market has been dull with a decline of 1d.@1½d. on American, and ½d.@1d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday,) foot up 4,000 bales; the market closing flat at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	26½d.	24¾d.
Mobile	25¾d.	24½d.
Upland	25½d.	24¼d.

Stock in port 509,500 bales, including 34,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady, Wheat firmer.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm with an upward tendency.

PRODUCE—Spirit Turpentine advancing; quoted at 7s.

CONSOLS close at 89⅜@89⅝ for money. Bullion in the Bank has increased £71,000.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 20—Evening.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad, 49@51 discount: Erie Rail way, 34@35.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

COTTON PERMITS.

The House Commercial Committee were in session to-day, for the purpose of investigating the whole question of cotton permits. It has been referred to a sub-committee of five, who intend to hold daily sessions. They have already examined a number of persons, who are understood to have the necessary documents allowing them to trade in cotton. It is the intention of the committee to subpœna all persons who are in possession of these documents.

THE FREEDMEN'S BILL.

The Committee of Conference, who have been engaged for some time in arranging the disagreements between the two Houses on the Freedmen's Bill, have settled the matter. The bill is to establish a department in the City of Washington for the care of Freedmen and abandoned lands. It provides for the appointment of a commissioner, at an annual salary of $4,000, who is required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. It is to be a separate department, and is destined to be of the highest importance.

THE MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate Military Committee had another session to-day, for the purpose of considering the military appointments before them. A strenuous effort has been made to induce the committee to report against the confirmation of Surgeon-General BARNES. They have, however, instructed their Chairman to report him to the Senate for confirmation.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day received the report of the sub-committee on the tax bill. They have not materially altered the schedule of the old bill, simply perfecting it with a view to its proper administration. In regard to the tax on crude and manufactured petroleum, they have not changed the latter, and have only imposed a very slight tax on the crude. The committee will hold daily sessions on it until it is ready to report to the House.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.

The House Post-office Committee have before them the proposition to bridge the Ohio River at Cincinnati. They will consider it again to-morrow.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The Senate will not, it is believed, adopt the amendment of the Finance Committee, fixing the duty on paper at fifteen cents, instead of five, as provided in the House resolution.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 29.

THE CASE OF JUDGE FIELD.

The House Committee to investigate the affair between Judge KELLY and Mr. FIELD, one of the members asking for a seat in Congress from Louisiana, had a protracted session, yesterday. The committee examined Mr. FIELD, who admitted everything, but in defence states that he was excited and not in his right mind. Col. CLARK, Chief of Staff for Gen. BANKS, was also examined, and corroborates his statement in regard to FIELD's condition.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

Admiral PORTER reports to the Navy Department the capture of the blockade-runner steamer *Blenheim* on the night of January 24th, in Cape Fear River. She was from Nassau, bound in, not knowing the place had fallen into our hands. She has a valuable assorted cargo.

VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT reached here this morning from City Point. He states that everything is quiet here. The rebel rams having disappeared, he does not anticipate any further trouble in that direction.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT.

The vote on the constitutional amendment will be taken on Tuesday next. There is no longer any doubt in regard to its passage.

THE TAX BILL.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means had another long session yesterday on the amendments to the Tax Bill. Having heard all the various interests, they will proceed to mature the bill for the consideration of the House.

BLAIR'S MISSION.

A resolution has been prepared, which will probably be offered to-morrow, calling upon the President for all the correspondence in regard to BLAIR's peace mission.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

THE EMPLOYED AND THE UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.

The Secretary of War sent, to-day, to the Senate a list of all General officers in the service of the United States on the 1st of January, 1865. It comprises 66 Major-Generals and 276 Brigadiers, making a total of 333. Of this number, 245 are in command, 200 of whom are Brigadier-Generals. Eight Major-Generals and 12 Brigadier-Generals are awaiting orders, and one Major-General and 140 Brigadiers are off duty, on account of wounds and sickness. These are: Gens. Sickles, Ricketts, Asboth, Barlow, R. O. Tyler, Schmmelfenning, Paul, Graham, Underwood, Connor, McIntosh, Bradley, Long, Eagan and Stannard. Two Brigadier-Generals (Hayes and Duffie) are prisoners of war. Gen. Hayes is now released on parole for the purpose of attending to the distribution of supplies sent to our soldiers in rebel prisons. Gens. Banks and Lee are before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and Gens. John McNeil, Francis Spinola and Thomas N. Sweeney under trial by court-martial. The remainder are on court-martial and military commissions and awaiting orders.

FILLING UP OLD REGIMENTS.

Some time ago the House directed an inquiry to be made respecting recruits to fill up old regiments. The Secretary of War replies that no letter was written to Gov. ANDREW, on the subject as the resolution states, but that in July, 1862, a telegram was sent to the Governor as follows: "You are authorized to say that new recruits for old regiments will be mustered out with the regiments."

The principle announced in the telegram, he remarks, has not been applied to all soldiers mustered in the service to fill up old regiments, as it was held inapplicable to subsequent enlistments in 1863; but the principle applied to such cases has been to hold them for the term of service for which they were mustered in, taking the muster-in rolls as conclusive evidence of their enlistment contract with the Government, where it was not modified by express authority of the War Department. It is believed also, that in all excepting those existing cases where bounties were paid, the bounty received by soldiers corresponds with the muster-in rolls.

THE REBEL RAID ON LAKE ERIE.

The House several weeks ago called for a copy of Gen. DIX's report relative to the rebel raid on Lake Erie, and the seizure of the steamers *Philo Parsons* and *Island Queen*: but the President deems it incompatible with the public interests to communicate the report at the present time.

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF NEW-YORK.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of JOHN A. STEWART to be Assistant Treasurer of the Assay Office, at New-York, and HORACE N. CONGAR, of New-Jersey, to be Commissioner of Immigration, vice JAMES BOWEN, resigned; also PHILIP HIGGELMERY to be Consul at Demerara, and SIMON HINSHBACK Consul at Sonneburgh.

THE CASE OF MR. OSBON.

B. S. OSBON, the newspaper correspondent, arrested in New-York for furnishing contraband information for publication, is still very sick and confined to his bed in the Old Capitol. His case, therefore, has been postponed indefinitely.

GEN. DOUBLEDAY'S COMMISSION.

The Military Commission, of which Major-Gen. DOUBLEDAY is President, has concluded its labors in this city, and is now awaiting orders. The commission expects to be ordered to Philadelphia in a day or two, to try the parties connected with the alleged navy-yard frauds.

THE ARMY REGISTER.

The Secretary of War, in response to an inquiry, says that the preparation for the publication of the Army Register has already been commenced. The delay has been occasioned by the difficulty of ascertaining accurately the numerous changes which have taken place from death, resignation, and other casualties, changes of station, etc., involving extensive correspondence.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT WITH JAY COOKE & CO.

The Secretary of the Treasury has concluded an arrangement with JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, to take the general subscription agency for the sale of the seven-thirty loan. The present plan of separate, independent effort through the National Banks and other agencies, has rendered good service in obtaining subscriptions to this loan, but the daily requirements of the Government demanding a more systematic and united movement, with a view to the increase of the treasury receipts from loans, it has been determined, after having given a fair trial to other methods, to return to the general agency which was so successful in the negotiation of the 5-20 loan. It is understood that under the new arrangement, the National Banks will continue to receive subscriptions as heretofore, reporting to the Treasury Department all sales up to the 31st of January, and to the general subscription agent all sales made on and after Feb. 1. It is confidently expected that this general agency system, which will be greatly extended, will prove adequate to meet all the purposes of the Government, without a resort to other loans.

TRAGEDY—A MAN SHOT BY A WOMAN.

This afternoon, ANDREW J. BURROUGHS, a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, was shot by a young woman named MARY HARRIS, from Chicago. She approached him in the Treasury Building and discharged a pistol, inflicting an immediately mortal wound. She subsequently told conflicting stories as to the reasons for the commission of the deed.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

THE KANSAS FRONTIER.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, setting forth that the military force on the frontier of that State is insufficient for the protection of the overland route against Indian depredations, and asking that it be increased. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITION FROM COLORADO JEWETT.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said he had a petition in his hand, which he had been requested to present. He would say nothing favorable or otherwise, as to its contents. He presented it because its author, as a citizen, had the right of petition.

The petition was read by the Clerk. It sets forth that the Singleton and Blair missions had failed; that there was no hope of peace through negotiation; that Spain, Austria and France and the Pope had combined to recognize the South; that, to that end, France and Austria had entered upon a division of the Mexican States to acquire California; that the issue between the North and the South is independence or extermination, under which banner the people must divide and rally; that the South is not crushed, as shown by her spirit and her ability to purchase her independence from Europe, and by the late proclamation of Gen. SHERMAN that the war had hardly commenced; the petitioner therefore prays for the immediate recognition of the Confederacy to secure the great—

Several Senators interrupting—Whose petition is that? It's JEWETT's—Colorado JEWETT's.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union.)—I would inquire if it is customary to read petitions when presented.

THE CHAIR—The Chair said he put the question if there was any objection to the reading of the petition, and heard none.

Several Senators here objected, and the reading was suspended.

THE TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented the remonstrance of the Agricultural Society of Kentucky against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ILLNESS OF MR HARDING.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) asked leave of absence for his colleague, Mr. HARDING, for the remainder of the session, on account of illness, which was granted.

STEAM SIGNALS FOR THE COAST.

Mr. FARWELL, of Maine, (Union,) presented a petition asking for the establishment of steam signals at certain points along the North Atlantic coast. Which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE DUTY ON IMPORTED PAPER.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House resolution reducing the duty on imported paper, with an amendment, striking out "three" and inserting "fifteen" per cent. It was ordered to be printed.

THE PROPOSED COMMITTEE ON CORRUPTIONS.

The resolution of Mr. DAVIS for the appointment of a special committee on the corruptions of the Government in all its departments, was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment to his resolution, that when a majority in the Senate is politically opposed to the Administration, a majority of the committee shall be selected from the majority party in the Senate.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said the subject had come upon him unexpectedly; but he had said on Saturday that he was opposed utterly to the creation of any more committees on fraud until the Senate had taken some action on the cases already brought to its notice and had fully investigated them. He held in his hand a long report of a select committee of the Senate, appointed last year, from which he would read the conclusion to which that committee had come. The committee say that an examination of the subject satisfied them that there was as much fraud on the Government by purchases made by chiefs of bureaus as in any other way. To illustrate this fact he would call attention to one instance. (Here Mr. HALE read from the report of the Special Committee on Frauds in the Navy Department.) Mr. HALE continued. The principal witness in the case of these frauds was, as I said on Saturday, arrested by order of the Navy Department. His store was taken possession of, his papers and the private papers of his wife were seized, and he himself was sent to Fort Warren and kept there, where he was denied intercourse with his family, and instructions were given not to release him under a bail less than $500,000. He was kept there until indignation began to be excited in his case, and the attention of the President was called to it. Then they consented to take $480,000 off from his bail, and to release him on bail of $20,000. I was asked by the honorable Senator from Kentucky if Mr. SMITH was arrested because he gave testimony against the Navy Department. It is impossible for me to scan the motives of men; it is enough for me to deal with my own motives, and standing here, under all the responsibilities which to me—jealous as any man of the little reputation that belongs to me, careful of my word as most men—I aver before my country and before my God, that I have not the shadow of a doubt that the cause of this man's arrest and incarceration was that he gave evidence in that investigation. In that connection I have a remarkable statement to make of the man who ordered this arrest and this outrage in Boston, compared with which the Inquisition was a tender mercy. Being remonstrated with on some reason of this sort against sending these cases to naval and military courts-martial, why he did not take the ordinary courts of justice, made this remarkable avowal, that "the civil courts are organized to acquit; but we organize courts to convict."

Mr. DAVIS—That's true, too.

Mr. HALE—If there are any friends of the individual referred to here to deny what I say, I think I could flash on every mind the conviction of its truth. I will tell you how it is done; for while I am on this thing I want to expose it. You know that by the retiring law, which we passed—(I voted against it, because I knew it was calculated to promote favoritism)—by this law retiring officers who have no employment except at the will of the Secretary, are put upon these courts-martial. (Mr. HALE here read the names of the officers constituting the court that tried Mr. SMITH, of Boston, and said they were all retired officers.) These officers are all anxious for pay—for employment, and if they make themselves acceptable to the Secretary of the Navy, they can get it; if they dont, they can't. This court, being thus organized, the Secretary of the Navy appears as prosecutor, and the man is prosecuted. It being known that the Secretary wants a conviction, there is nothing else for them to do but convict. Mr. HALE here read the protest of the Massachusetts Legislature in the case of Mr. SMITH, characterizing the proceedings as unwarrantable and illegal. Mr. HALE said that if any Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court had ordered the incarceration of any man until he could find $500,000 bail, he would be impeached. (He (HALE) would go out of the Senate, as he came into it, an uncompromising foe of robbery and oppression. He knew he would have the hounds on his track, but he did not care. They had been there before. There was a reason for it, and that reason had been assigned. He continued, he was not in accord with the Department. He wished that to be recorded; he was proud of it; he was glad to have it said of him. He differed with the department in the beginning of the war, and his reason was this: In the beginning of the war, when the country was in a condition which all could remember; when he saw the Secretary of the Navy employ his brother-in-law to purchase ships, and pay him a greater compensation than was paid to the President, Vice-President and Cabinet all combined; when he saw the Secretary of the Navy put his hand into the public treasury and deal out its contents without stint to his brother-in-law, he (HALE) was not in accord with him. He had been accused of severity in his remarks about the Navy Department, but he had never been half severe enough on it. Every officer of the navy, who had distinguished himself and illustrated the national fame on the deck of his vessel, had immediately fallen under the displeasure of the administration of the Navy Department. Admiral STRINGHAM and Admiral DUPONT had been laid on the shelf. If they had been felons preying on the treasury of the country, they could not have been more abused than they were. What was that for? Why, we have a remarkable genius at the head of the Navy Department! I mean the actual Secretary of the Navy. He used to be a passed midshipman, I believe; he never got any higher in the navy. About the time of the siege of Fort Sumter his genius beamed upon the world in one of the most ridiculous and absurd ideas for the relief of that fort that was ever heard of. It was thought that the man who had the brains to conceive such an absurd idea, must be a genius, and he was next found to be, practically, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Pretty soon it became necessary to build some twenty ironclads. The Naval Committee recommended that the building should be under the authority of the President of the United States, instead of the Secretary of the Navy. The result was known. Several speeches were made, and finally the bill became a law, and placed the building under the control of the Navy Department. Twenty ironclads was ordered to be built, and they were two years building. Last session I introduced a resolution, calling the attention of the Committee on the Conduct of the War to their history. This new genius in the Navy Department contemned the opinion of the Bureau of Construction, and undertook to build something upon the suggestions of his own genius. I would be glad to have that committee report on this subject. I will tell the Senate the result. The iron-clads were beautiful. They would on fair trial have made nine knots an hour, but it would have been nine knots toward the bottom of the sea. They were not worth the iron they were made of.

THE CHAIR—The morning hour has expired and the unfinished business is in order.

Mr. HALE—Well, I suppose I can gave another installment to-morrow. [Laughter.]

THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill for the better reorganization of the Pay Department of the United States Army. Which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It gives the Paymaster-General the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General, and provides for the appointment of two assistants who shall be ex-officio Inspector-Generals of the department, with rank and pay of Colonels, and also creates ten Deputy Paymaster-Generals, in addition to the two now authorized to be chosen from the present officers of the pay department, and makes provision for additional pay districts to which Paymasters may be detailed as Acting Deputies, not exceeding ten in number. It also empowers the Secretary of War to detail officers of the pay department for duty as Inspectors of such department, not exceeding four in number at any one time, who shall receive during their detail the rank and pay of Deputy Paymasters.

PROCEEDINGS IN ADMIRALTY.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) reported from the Judiciary Committee, the bill to facilitate proceedings in admiralty, and other judicial proceedings in the port of New-York, with an amendment of the clause which provides for the appointment of the District Judge, allowing him the same compensation as that received by the Judge of the Southern District of New-York.

THE AMENDED CONSCRIPTION BILL.

Mr. WILSON reported the bill in addition to the acts for enrolling and calling out the national forces, with amendments which provide for the acceptance as a substitute of a person liable to be drafted. The clause which holds the principal in case of desertion by the substitute, is stricken out, and the substitute is punished by the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship.

THE RESOLUTION OF RETALIATION.

The resolution of retaliation was taken up and discussed by Messrs. WILKINSON, WADE and CHANDLER for, and Messrs. RICHARDSON and MCDOUGAL against it. Messrs. DOOLITTLE and WILSON were in favor of retaliation, but not always in kind.

Mr. WILSON asked leave to withdraw his motion to commit the papers on the subject to the Military Committee, and to present an amendment recommending the appointment of commissioners to visit our prisoners, and directing the President to use all proper means of retaliation to secure humane treatment for them.

Mr. HENDRICKS objected to the withdrawal of the motion to recommit.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

THE CASE OF THE INDIANA RECRUITS.

The Speaker presented the memorial of the Indiana Legislature, asking for a discharge of the recruits from that State, who volunteered in old regiments, in 1862, on the understanding and agreement of the mustering officer, that they were to be discharged with the regiment when its term of service expired. This was ordered to be printed, and was referred to the Military Committee.

THE PORT OF MICHIGAN CITY.

The Speaker presented the petition of 4,000 citizens of Indiana and Illinois, including the Board of Trade, asking for the passage of an act constituting the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, a port of entry, and releasing the claim of the General Government to the tonnage duty of said harbor to the Michigan City Harbor Company, to aid in its improvement.

The Speaker (Mr. WILSON, in the Chair,) introduced a bill for these purposes, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a preamble, setting forth that as the compensation of Members of Congress and the officers and employes of the two Houses, together with those of the employes in the civil departments of the Government in the District of Columbia, bears no proportion to the onerous expenses attending the necessaries of life, therefore

Resolved, That there be added thirty-three and a third per centum to the present salaries or compensation.

It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

CALIFORNIA SWAMP LANDS.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill to confirm swamp and overflowed lands to the State of California, which was referred.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent payment for the transportation of troops and property of the United States, to railroad companies, who have received grants of land, on condition that the troops and other property shall be carried over the same free of toll.

SALARIES OF EMPLOYES.

Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered a resolution that in view of the onerous expenses of the Government in strengthening and maintaining our army and navy to operate against the rebels, and the large taxes imposed on the people to meet such expenses, it is the sense of this House that no law ought to be enacted whereby the salaries or compensation of any class of employes shall be raised or increased. The House laid the resolution on the table.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, (Union,) the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing in the Treasury Department a Bureau of Commercial Statistics, and the collection and publication of facts relating to international commerce, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

GAUGING AND INSPECTING LIQUORS.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, (Union,) a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a uniform mode of gauging and inspecting domestic liquors.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution that the thanks of Congress and of the country are due and are hereby tendered to the President of the United States, for relieving Major-Gen. BUTLER from military command. The resolution was laid on the table—97 against 43.

TREATMENT OF FREEDMEN.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) a resolution was adopted that the Committee on the Bond Act of the war be directed to inquire into the treatment of men, women and children made free by the President's Emancipation Proclamation by the Fourteenth Army Corps, under Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, attached to Major-Gen. SHERMAN's army, on the recent march from Atlanta to Savannah, and report thereon at the earliest practicable time.

INCREASE OF DUTIES RECOMMENDED.

Mr. SLOAN, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue Act, by which the duties may be increased thirty-three and a half per cent.

MR. FARNSWORTH REPLIES TO PERSONAL NOTICES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) noticed comments upon himself in the Washington correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*, written, he said, by an employe of the House, in which he, with others, were represented as having "fillibustered" to prevent the passage of Mr. WASHBURNE's resolution, reducing the tax on printing paper, and as being conspicuous among those who desire to continue the tax on knowledge. Mr. FARNSWORTH said it was true a large minority of the House were opposed to the passage of the resolution, and expressed their dissent, because under the gag rule no opportunity was allowed for consideration or investigation. He said the writer's remarks ought not to pass without notice, and he therefore proposed to explain his position, denying that he voted to favor monopolists. He had neither seen, nor heard of, paper manufacturers lobbying here to promote their interests. The newspaper men themselves were engaged in lobbying. He expressed himself in favor of continuing the present tariff.

THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the House concurred in the Senate's joint resolution, appointing a committee to examine and report the votes for President and Vice-President, and to notify the persons chosen of their election.

The committee on the part of the Senate consists of three members. The House ordered the committee on their part to consist of five members.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a preamble setting forth that the local authorities of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee, having rebelled against the Government of the United States and have continued for more than three years, and were in armed rebellion on the 8th of November, 1864, therefore,

Resolved, That the States mentioned in the preamble to this resolution shall not be entitled to representation in the electoral college, for the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term of office commencing on the 4th of March next, and no electoral votes shall be received or counted from those States concerning such choice of President and Vice-President.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) as a member of the Committee on the Rules, said they had prepared a rule to meet the case. It was read for information. It proposed that if, on opening and counting the votes, any difficulty should rise, it must be settled by the concurrent votes of the two Houses.

Mr. WILSON said he could not accept the resolution as a substitute for his own. It was important that action should be taken on his resolution now, as the votes are to be counted next Wednesday. The new rule could be reported and discussed at another time.

The resolution reported by Mr. WILSON was then adopted.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Navy Appropriation Bill.

Among the amendments adopted was one providing that one Midshipman in addition to those authorized by law shall be appointed for each Congressional District, on the nomination of the member of Congress or delegate from said districts; but no midshipman shall be appointed for any district not represented in Congress.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) offered an amendment providing for the appointment of a Board of Admiralty by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is to be advisory on matters of naval organization and law.

Mr. SPAULDING hoped the amendment would not be adopted, as the Committee on Naval Affairs had the subject under consideration.

The Chairman (Mr. WASHBURNE) decided the amendment out of order, but was not sustained by the committee.

Pending the amendment, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

FROM GEORGIA.

Reports About the Feeling Among the People in the Interior—Curious Statements—Departure of Gen. Sherman from Savannah.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Jan. 22.

Parties arriving from different points in the interior of Georgia state that a great reaction is taking place in the minds of the people, who now openly confess that the attempt to establish a Southern Confederacy is a failure, and that it is useless for Georgia to extend any more aid to this end.

On the question of immediate return to the Union, the people are divided. Some meetings in the interior have passed resolutions favoring such a step, but a majority favor delay until after the final battle, soon to be fought, between the consolidated forces of both sides, fearing, as one of their resolutions expresses it, "that prompt action for peace, under the present circumstances, would be an exhibition of undue haste and weakness on the part of Georgia at the expense of her honor."

Gen. SHERMAN finds that the people of Georgia have a hearty hatred for South Carolina. During his march he was continually asked why he did not go into South Carolina and devastate that entire State. That State seems to receive as little sympathy from Georgia as from North Carolina.

A steamer just arrived reports seeing two monitors this side of Wilmington, coming South.

The fast gunboat *Lilian* arrived here yesterday with important dispatches for Gen. SHERMAN from North Carolina. She leaves to-day with important dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN to Admiral PORTER and Gen. GRANT.

Gen. SHERMAN intends to leave Savannah to-day to join his army. He is in good health and fine spirits, as is his army, which is very confident that the approaching campaign will be as extensive and brilliant as was the last.

Gen. SHERMAN says that if the people in the North will provide the necessary men and money to carry on the war for four years, that it will not last four months longer, but if they fail to do so, there is no telling how long it may be prolonged. He is seriously opposed to offering peace to the enemy before their armies are annihilated.

The Arkansas Senatorship—The Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 30.

The recent statement of the Little Rock *Democrat*, that the election of W. D. SNOW to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Arkansas was a farce, proves to be untrue. He was legally elected, more than a quorum of the General Assembly being present.

A dispatch from Atchison says the overland mail stages will begin to run through in about ten days.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE IN THE FLORIDA CASE.—We yesterday referred editorially to the correspondence which had passed between Secretary SEWARD and the Brazilian authorities, in the case of the *Florida*, and which was brought us by the English mail on Sunday night. But we recall the fact that this correspondence has been already published in this journal. It appeared in our issue of Jan. 4, or a few days after the last note of the Secretary of State.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Patriotic Powder-Burning—Porter's Feat a Surprise—Tennessee Redivivus as a State—Sherman's Army Swelling—Hospitals Decreasing—Help for the Orphans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nashville, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

Old Fort Negley regaled us again on Thursday with another of its characteristic roars of joy, on account of a Union triumph. The guns at the Capitol, as usual, caught up and prolonged the sonorous jubilation, two or three suburban batteries uproariously coming in as chorus. The occasion of the sulphurous explosion this time was Fort Fisher's fall. We are getting quite used here to these patriotic burnings of powder. The Union people like them hugely. Not one of them is heard asking "to what purpose is this waste?" To glorify the gallant actions of our soldiers and sailors, whose stalwart arms are wrenching from the rebellion its strongholds one by one, and will soon wrench the very life out of itself, is one of the properest uses to which powder can be put.

These glad tidings came to us suddenly, unexpectedly. Had the guns chanted victory early in the morning, their martial song had been the first to tell the people here that "old Porter," with his efficient and perfectly accordant land auxiliaries, came this time, saw and conquered. While the people, as well as the press, were discussing Gen. Butler's removal, the right or wrong of it, and sagacious articles were sent forth to show that Fort Fisher, so much stronger than Wagner, never *could* be taken by assault, this ingenious argument suddenly vanished before the news that Fort Fisher really was taken, and taken by assault. Gen. Butler likes the sharp logic of facts to settle a mooted point. A sharper logic than this fact presents, people have not seen for a long time.

The State Union Convention closed its sessions on Saturday last, more harmoniously and with better result than was looked for at one time during the discussions. Local jealousies between the Eastern and Western sections of Tennessee, existing prior to the rebellion, showed themselves far too prominently at one period, for the peace of the convention or the good influence of its deliberations. The evil spirit, however, was presently laid. The cause rose grandly above all sectional or personal feeling. The resolutions of the majority report, embracing matters of deepest importance to the character and interests of the State, passed one by one, with a fair measure of unanimity. The utter prohibition of slavery by the Constitution of Tennessee was voted by acclamation. The convention's action is referred to the people of the various counties to vote upon on the 22d of February. If they ratify, then on the 4th of March the people vote for Governor and members of the Legislature; and State action, suspended awhile through rebel arts and arms, will be regularly reinaugurated. Parson Brownlow was nominated by the convention for Governor of the State, and the nomination will, no doubt, be confirmed. Rebels will find little comfort in his rule. That his administration will prove staunchly and uncompromisingly true to the honor and interests of the country and the whole country, his history is ample pledge.

Soldiers are daily leaving here for the army of Sherman. Some of Thomas's stalwart battalions, it is said, are being withdrawn and wending their way Atlanticward. A great work remains to be done there, and a growing force is needed to guarantee its accomplishment. We have men enough here and on the Tennessee, and to spare. One army only remains to be vanquished and broken up, and then—but it matters not to write down the sequel. We can wait till the swift-footed events, soon to develop, really appear.

We shall need fewer hospitals soon. Already sundry edifices hastily improvised for the wounded are being freed from their transcient occupants. All the churches have been restored to their owners, and will be swept, garnished and fitted up for religious worship. Several of the older hospitals, long used and needed as such, will presently be depleted of patients. I should not be surprised if three months hence not more than four or five of the larger hospitals were all that remained open here. No big battle will be likely to occur near by. Thomas will not stay long where he is. If he gains a base on the Gulf, as Sherman on the Atlantic, he will not need to send his sick and wounded here, and the forces remaining about Nashville will be too few to need large hospital accommodations. Indeed, the base of the Army of the Cumberland changed, much of the present bustle and activity of Nashville will disappear.

The ladies of the place propose to give a concert for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. It will be held on Tuesday evening next, in Christ Church—tickets $2—the house sure to be crowded. The oratorio of "The Creation" is to be performed, among other pieces scarcely less attractive, and by persons well skilled to do it justice. The charity is worthy of all that science, art and benevolence can do to make its appeal a success. Thus you see that spite of rebellion and blood-dripping war, gentle charity can and does still go forth lovely as ever in the benefits she scatters among the children of misfortune and sorrow.

The doleful mud of a week ago has given place to streets and highways where no sole need be soiled. The bright, balmy, Springlike days, enjoyed for a week, have demoralized and routed the mud, as utterly as Thomas did the army of Hood recently. It is marvelous how speedily the roads do dry up here; and, being dry, how quickly they grow unendurably defiled. It is a delicious climate, notwithstanding all—more like that of Florence, as the knowing report it, than any lying between the lakes and the Gulf. Given a good Government, good laws, good common-schools, and plenty as they should be, slavery dead, free labor directed by intelligence, and enterprise made honorable and with room to exert itself profitably everywhere, with peace to encourage and reward the laborer, and no man need wish a happier lot than to live and die in Tennessee.

C. V. S.

A National Currency—Petty Trading Outrages.—The substitution of a national for a local currency will remedy more evils than one. The prime ends sought, of course, are first, uniformity of value, and next a reasonable security against counterfeits. The former of these objects, we have a fair assurance, will be secured; the latter will also be, in a measure, attained. At least, we shall not have one-tenth the number of spurious bills in circulation that we have now. But there are incidental evils of a minor, but most aggravating kind, which will also disappear with the general introduction of a national currency. We desire to draw especial attention to one of these evils, and also to give one out of a hundred illustrations that might be given of the practical working of the thing. Day after day, complaints reach us of respectable persons—honest and respectable house-keepers—that have been subjected to insults for offering State money of a perfectly current character, at retail shops and market stalls in New-York. Many of these cases, but for the desire of the victims to avoid publicity, would have had an immediate and thorough exposure in these columns. One case, however, came under our notice on Saturday afternoon, which we feel authorized to bring before the public. A gentleman who does business down town asked another to meet him, for the sake of convenience, at a chop-house kept by one Gun, or Gunning, near Exchange-place. The gentleman with whom the appointment was made was first at the place of rendezvous; and, having to wait for some time for his friend, he called for something, as the best excuse for being in the house at all. He tendered in payment for what he had a $5 bill, New-York State money. This was refused, and he was abruptly and rudely told, in the presence of a crowd of strangers, that he had offered counterfeit money. Perfectly satisfied that the bill was good, the gentleman was not inclined to lose his temper. He put the rejected bill back in his pocket, and tendered another, which was, first, likewise pronounced bad, but afterwards taken in payment. Just as this transaction was completed, the gentleman who had made the appointment came in. Nothing was said on either side about the money dispute, and the two sat down to lunch. When this was over, the last-arrived of the two gentlemen went to the desk to pay for the lunch. He had just come from his banker's, and, as luck would have it, he had only large bills about him. He tendered a New-York bill in payment, and without so much as looking at it, the person in charge tossed it back to his customer, and at the same time drew from the drawer the bill previously accepted from the gentleman who first entered the place, rudely and insolently demanding that his change should be given back to him. This man's insolence became perfectly outrageous. But both of the gentlemen were determined to avoid a quarrel in such a place. The person in charge was civilly asked to send a waiter to one of the thousand adjoining broker's offices and see if the bills tendered were good or bad. This he at first declined to do; and made a parade of handing the money round among his comrades all of whom declared it bad. The determined attitude of the gentlemen, however, soon made the keeper of the place take another view of the matter. He sent or pretended to send out to test the genuineness of the money. The reported answer of the messenger was that "the brokers had refused it." But said the chop-house man, "I will take the bill," putting it again in the drawer. "*You will do no such thing,*" said the gentleman who had tendered it. You have charged us with passing bad money, and insulted us, and we must now see if the bills are good." The money was then taken by one of the gentlemen to White, Morris & Co.'s, on Wall-street, and there promptly exchanged for greenbacks, the second gentleman meanwhile mortgaging his person at the counter, until the exchange of bills was effected. No words can convey an idea of the outrageous insolence to which these gentlemen—either of them probably carrying enough money about them to buy out the entire eating-house—were subjected. They could not condescend to raise a personal quarrel with the individual who had thus treated them, and made them for the time the jeers of his companions. They could have had no redress at law, for insolence, unfortunately, is not an indictable offence. And their only mode of redress is that which is now adopted—exposure—so that others may not unwittingly be made the victims of a similar outrage in the same quarter.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Arrival of the Clyde—State of Feeling in the City—Unionism—Effects of Gen. Geary's Rule.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Savannah, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 19, 1865.

The *Clyde*, laden with the contributions of New York for this city, arrived in the river below the obstructions yesterday about 12 o'clock. The rebels have been very industrious in the matter of these obstructions. All the channels, three, I believe, in number, have been filled from shore to shore with sunken vessels and cribs filled with stones, piles being driven below them to the surface of the water. Wreckers are now busily engaged in removing them, but they make slow progress. They have only succeeded so far in making an opening in the Southern channel, wide enough for vessels to pass in the daytime. These obstacles will, however, soon be out of the way.

We made our way past Fort Jackson up to the city last evening, procured a pilot, and, after spending a few hours in the city, returned to the ship, and to-day, after some hours of delay, safely arrived alongside the dock opposite the Custom-house in the city.

The *Clyde* is very welcome here, but as the distribution of her cargo belongs to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, I will say nothing of that, except that the committee appear to be discharging their duties in a satisfactory manner. But my purpose is to give you some idea of the true condition of affairs, viewed from a civil and not a military point of view.

I write you this letter in the hope of correcting some of the many wrong impressions prevailing at the North in relation to the position of matters here. This view will lead me at once to speak of Gen. Geary, for he is so closely connected with the Savannah of this time, that writing about one involves writing about the other.

You are aware that the city, since its military occupation by Gen. Sherman, has been under the Governorship of Gen. Geary. He is relieved to-day, because the services of so valuable an officer cannot be spared from the field. His reign has been short, but his brief thirty days will not be forgotten here in the present generation. He possesses executive ability of the highest character. He knows how to judge of men and has been able to surround himself with a Staff, the members of which partake of his own qualities. The strict and efficient attention which they give to their official duties is worthy of emulation.

I have to-day had an opportunity of conversing with several of the old citizens of Savannah. Among them there is an universal expression of regret that the General is to leave them. His kindness, energy, caution and hearty good feeling have greatly endeared him to the people. I think I may safely say that my own impressions will be confirmed by all our officers. As these are somewhat decided I shall state them cautiously.

First, then, I assert that the general prevailing public sentiment is in favor of a return to the *old Union* at any sacrifice. Slavery as an institution is dead. All accept the fact, and many who would have thought such an opinion heresy a year ago, think it is better that it should never have an earthly resurrection. The advance of Sherman's army had been greatly feared. The rebel newspapers had filled the hearts of the people with alarm and consternation. "Hardee's men are so disorderly, licentious and brutal," they said, "what shall we expect from Sherman's Yankees." Many prepared to abandon everything and flee. But Sherman's march was too rapid. His advance guard entered the city before Hardee's rear had crossed the pontoon bridge. For some days before his retreat, the city had been a scene of lawless violence. The lowest vagabonds entered and sacked stores and private dwellings. The affrighted people deemed this only a foretaste of what would happen when Sherman's Yankees and niggers took possession. Their surprise was great, when they saw his army quietly enter and pass through their city. Not a man woman or child insulted. Not a store or house entered. No article of private property disturbed; even the very trees protected. Profanity, drunkenness, quarreling, debauchery and crime disappeared over the pontoon bridge, with the retreating rebel army; and the first night of Gen. Geary's military rule was the first night of quiet which Savannah had seen for many months.

The citizens could not but be impressed by such results. They soon, as I am informed, began to gather about the General's headquarters, and to inquire whether the apparent condition of affairs was real, or would be permanent. "Ask yourselves," said the General, "whether it is real. Ask the army whether it is likely to be permanent." Day by day the Union feeling increased. With it the crowd increased. The affection for the old flag grew rapidly. All were sick of the rebellion, and knew that it was a miserable failure. They were ready to come back into the Union if they could be assured of their reception.

Very soon a suggestion was made to call a public meeting. They were told that they could do so, and that a guard should be placed to prevent the attendance of any one but the citizens. The result of that meeting you know. As to its magnitude, I have made much inquiry, and it is absolutely certain that more citizens attended it than voted at the last Confederate election. No one estimates the number at less than *seven hundred*; others as high as *ten hundred*. Its effect has been admirable, not only in the city, but in the adjoining country. Evidence is accumulating every day that the people of Georgia, if they could have a fair opportunity of expressing their own opinions, would vote the State back into the Union by an immense majority.

Savannah to-day presents the singular spectacle of a city whose inhabitants are well off, so far as money and property are concerned, and yet many of whom are absolutely suffering for the necessaries of life. They neither need or ask charity. It would naturally irritate them to have charity offered. All they require is a fair exchange of food for property, and that want will be only temporary. The policy of the rebel leaders has been past finding out. Ever since the capture of Fort Pulaski by our forces, they have kept all their channels to the ocean sealed. They have done nothing to encourage the growth of cotton and rice, and the result was well expressed to me by a gentleman to-day, who said, "Our present wants exist because we have been living for more than three years on what surplus we had at the beginning of the war." Another season will place them all right again.

I suppose the great interest of the people of the North is centered in the inquiry: "Is there any general Union feeling existing in Georgia?" It must be admitted that no one could answer this question more satisfactorily than the Military Governor and his officers. From them I learn, that so soon as Gen. Sherman's policy was understood, this feeling began to show itself in various ways. One class produced evidence that they had preserved their loyalty intact,—that they had incurred great risk, even of personal safety, by doing so; but that, in fact, during these weary years they had never faltered in their allegiance. Another, and by much the greater, were full believers in the Southern doctrine of "State Rights." They have always preferred to stay in the Union, but when a majority of the people of the State decided to go out of it, deemed it their duty to, and did, acquiesce in the decision. Still another, and much smaller class, were the politicians who kept themselves afloat upon the excitement of the hour by their love of slavery and hate of everything Yankee. This class has few representatives. The true Unionists and the State Rights men are ready to return to the fold. Exceptions exist, no doubt, but it is my belief that these two classes, to-day, comprise nine-tenths of the people of this city.

The rule of Gen. Geary has been mild and gentle, at the same time firm and decisive. He has urged no one to take the oath of allegiance. Nay, he has uniformly refused to allow it to be administered until he was well satisfied that the applicant honestly and earnestly intended to observe it. His tests have been thorough, not to say severe. "Do not take the oath," he has repeatedly said in the presence of my informants, "until you are ready, if need be, to shoulder a musket and defend the walls of Savannah against Confederate and all other enemies." He has made it a privilege to citizens to be allowed to take the oath, and his intention has been defeated if it has been administered to any who do not intend hereafter to observe its provisions.

The effect of this policy is manifest in the correspondence of the people with their friends in the rebel service. This correspondence must be, of course, subjected to military censorship. I am assured both by Gen. Geary and the members of his staff, who have acted as censor, that letters by hundreds have been addressed by parties here to their friends stating the true condition of matters, and urging them to return to their old homes and the old Union. These letters must be voluntary and sincere. They produce a powerful effect. Applications are registered hourly by those who have abandoned the rebel service and come within our lines, to be admitted to the benefits of the amnesty proclamation.

There is but one course for our Government to pursue. Sherman's way is a good way. It is the true way. Private property and private rights should be respected, even where the great staples of rice and cotton are concerned. An impassable wall should be built up by the authorities between these Southern cities and the swarm of speculators who will flock to them at the first opportunity. Until they are opened to all the world, no shipment should be made to these ports without the approval of the General commanding the post. Permits to make these shipments should be granted only to loyal and true citizens of these cities. Savannah acquiesces in the doom of slavery. Let the Government be just to her citizens, and Providence will take care of the rest.

Sherman and his army are regarded here as invincible. I do not wonder at this, since I have seen some of the material of which it is composed. I have not seen the whole of it for the greater part is on its way to the theatre of new successes and new glories. Those who still remain are veteran soldiers, who know why they are fighting, and what they are fighting for. They are disciplined, civil and highly intelligent. Thronged with them, as Savannah is to-day, it is a more quiet and well-governed city than *Washington* is, at the present time. Sherman may well be as proud of such men as they are of him.

The fall of Fort Fisher, news of which reached us at Pulaski yesterday, seems to fill every heart with joy and gratitude. What becomes now of English capital invested in blockade-running! Wilmington and Charleston must soon follow, and when this army reaches the defences of Richmond, good-bye to the reign of Jefferson Davis & Co.

Now is our critical time. Let the policy of our Government, while it is firm and decided, be generous and conciliatory. Let private rights be respected and protected. Let cotton especially be guarded from the operations of the cormorant speculators who throng the lobbies of Washington and the halls of Congress. Let the counsels of such men as Sherman and Geary, and their coworkers, be heeded and be followed, and the sun of the next May day will shine upon a reunited and happy nation; upon a Union cemented by common interests; upon the best and strongest Government on earth.

Yours, faithfully, UNION.

The Rains—The Carolina Swamps—The Food for Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

Since the date of my last letter announcing the departure of Gen. Sherman's army from Savannah on its new campaign, a heavy rain has set in, which, in this country, and at this season of the year, is apt to render the roads useless for travel for several weeks.

Portions of the Twentieth and Fifteenth Corps having crossed the river and ventured upon the ten mile corduroy road, which had been constructed over the swamps, were involved in the treacherous soil and forced to retrace their steps leaving some of their transportation for the water to subside. Some of the troops found progression or retreat alike impossible, and making a virtue of necessity, encamped themselves upon isolated patches of high ground to await the pleasure of the elements.

Officers, who had been ten miles in the interior of South Carolina, returned last night reporting the country covered with water and impassable for either men or wagons. The roads are submerged—their direction indicated only by the fringe of trees and bushes on either side.

It is rumored that Gen. Sherman, in view of these difficulties, will move such portions of the army as remain, by a road where the soil on the Carolina side is firmer and more elevated. The rain will unavoidably delay the movement a few days, if not a week.

The ship *Rebecca Clyde*, consigned, with her cargo of provisions, by the high-souled merchants and citizens of New-York, to the at present destitute citizens of Savannah—their former commercial allies—has arrived safely in port. Her valuable cargo is now in process of distribution by the Mayor and Councilmen, assisted by Capt. Moses Veale, of Gen. Geary's Staff. It has been estimated that the provisions thus timely received will relieve the wants of the absolutely needy for one month. In the meantime all will have an opportunity to supply themselves through the regular channel of trade, provided our Government reopens the port for the reception of other than army supplies.

Gen. Sherman's orders indicates a speedy resumption of trade in all articles not "contraband of war."

HUGUENOT.

THE REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, No. CCVI. January, 1865. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The present number of the *North American* is the first issued by its new proprietors, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, and worthily sustains the high character imparted to it by the exertions of the editors, Messrs. Lowell and Norton. The articles are numerous, varied in subject, and written by men rendered familiar, by previous study, with the topics they discuss. "Abraham Lincoln," by the junior editor, Mr. Norton, is a tribute to the high personal character and patriotic aims of the President, based on Mr. Raymond's history of his Administration. "Girard College and its Founders" is an exceedingly entertaining biographical sketch of Stephen Girard, embodying an account of the results of his magnificent bequest of six millions of dollars to the City of Philadelphia. It appears from this article (due to the lively pen of Mr. Parton) that after numberless false steps and blunders in the direction, there is now a prospect that the institution, under definite and improved management, may bring forth fruits worthy of its unexampled resources, which, when fully developed, will provide for the support and education of *fifteen hundred* orphan boys. "The Foundation of the Roman Empire" is a learned essay, by Prof. Pomeroy, of New-York, on political parties at the close of the Republic, and their bearing on the constitution of the Empire. "Talpey's History of New-England," by Prof. J. R. Lowell, surveys, with his usual point and brilliancy, the scope and tendencies of Puritanism, that, "believing itself quick with the seed of religious liberty, laid, without knowing it, the egg of democracy." "The National Resources," by a well-known statistician, Mr. L. Blodgett, brings forward an overwhelming array of facts in proof of the ability of the United States to sustain without serious embarrassment the extraordinary charges incurred in the suppression of the rebellion. "Aristocratic Opinions of Democracy," by Mr. E. L. Godkin, "Records of Venetian Diplomacy," by J. F. Rosengarten, and other articles that we have not space to particularize, are all worthy of attention. We are glad to see the "Critical Notices" becoming an important feature of the *North American*. They, indeed, are more exclusively *reviews* than the longer papers or essays. Current literature is well and sharply noticed in them, though without much symmetry or proportion, as two worthless Boston novels are depicted at the expense of fourteen pages of small type. The number altogether is an excellent one, and a brilliant future awaits this rejuvenated journal, under its present spirited literary and business management.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, February, (New-York, Harper & Brothers,) has unfailing attractions for all classes of readers, in the two great serial stories by Wilkie Collins and Charles Dickens, "Armadale" and "Our Mutual Friend." It is a curious fact, that the qualities wanting to one of these writers are possessed, almost to a superfluity, by the other. Certainly, Dickens' deficiency in constructive skill, and absolute helplessness in the management of anything like a plot, was never more clearly shown than in the current number of his story, where a heap of incongruous mysteries are unraveled in a lump by the awkward expedient of making the reader the confidant of a soliloquy of his hero. "Armadale," on the contrary, is the perfection of melodrama—every point tells, every incident is studied for its effect, in the involvement of the characters in the meshes of the story, till the interest becomes almost painful. "John Jacob Astor" forms a curious companion to the account of Stephen Girard in the *North American*, and furnishes many particulars relative to the early career of our New-York millionaire, from German sources, that are new to American readers. "The King of the Amazons" is a notice of Capt. Burton's visit to the King of Dahomy. The third installment of Mr. Abbott's "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," is devoted to an account of Gen. Grierson's famous raid in Mississippi, that first exposed the hollowness of the Southern Confederacy. Ross Browne's "Tour through Arizona," is continued with his usual spirit, and the customary variety of light articles go to make up a very fine number of the *New Monthly*.

—The *Atlantic Monthly*, February, (Boston: Ticknor & Fields,) comprises the opening chapters of Donald G. Mitchell's new story, that will form a prominent feature of the magazine for the current year. "Dr. Johns" (its title) opens well, and it bids fair to display the quick perception of character, the genial descriptive faculty, that imparts a human interest to inanimate things, and the pleasant undercurrent of sly satirical observation that have made the author of "Reveries of a Bachelor" perhaps the most popular writer of the day. "Our First Great Painter and his Works," by Sarah Clarke, is a criticism on the genius of Washington Allston, but is not very satisfactory reading, where, as in this case, nearly all the works commented on are inaccessible to the general public. In "Ice and Esquimaux, No. III.," Mr. Wasson continues his wordy journal in Labrador. Among the new contributors must be noticed L. M. Gottschalk, whose "Notes of a Pianist" are marked by plain good sense and thorough knowledge of his subject; and Samuel Carter Hall, whose "Memories of Coleridge" are little more than a *réchauffé* of well-known facts. A scorching notice of the late Chief-Justice of the United States, "Roger Brooke Taney," is contributed by an anonymous writer. Whittier, Aldrich, Epes Sargent and Alice Carey furnish the poetry of the number. "The Mantle of St. John de Matha," by the former, is a fine ballad.

—*Our Young Folks*—an Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. Nos. 1 and 2. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. If it is possible for "Mortals to command success," we think the proprietors of this new venture have come very near to it. The two first numbers, now before us, evince a wealth of literary resources, and a care in the application of them, altogether new in catering for juvenile entertainment. Magazines for grown-up people are supposed to be competently furnished with *one* editor. *Our Young Folks* rejoices in the fostering care of no less than *three*—J. J. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton and Lucy Larcom. Nor is the staff of contributors on an inferior scale; but, on the contrary, displays a list of names that any periodical in the world might be glad to own, including H. W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Capt. Mayne Reid, The Author of *Ten Acres Enough*, &c., &c. The magazine is profusely illustrated with wood cuts, and the first number has a steel portrait of the author of *Tom Brown at Rugby*, showing that Mr. Hughes possesses a fine intellectual head, with a thoroughly English cast of countenance. The recurring numbers of *Our Young Folks* will make festival days in many a happy home, and one cannot but feel it is well for the next generation that the best interests of those who will mould its purposes should be so carefully attended to. We can only mention a few of the papers: "David Matson," by Whittier, is a beautiful little prose sketch of a true incident in New-England, similar in substance to Tennyson's "Enoch Arden." "Christmas Bells," by Longfellow, has a winning charm of simplicity. Mayne Reid, the Walter Scott of youth, is, as usual, at home in several scenes and stories of perilous adventure. "Farming for Boys," by the author of *Ten Acres Enough*, will interest all dwellers in the country. Mrs. Stowe's articles show a close observation of nature, and love for its minutest manifestations. In short, to name all the good things would be to reprint the contents of the magazine.

—*The United Service Magazine* for January (New-York: C. B. Richardson) completes the first year of what we are happy to see the editor calls "a satisfactory and successful experiment." Though its establishment is so recent in date, the Magazine has already become a necessity for both services, whose want could scarcely be supplied. A fine and cheery portrait of Admiral Farragut opens the number, showing that time has dealt lightly with the veteran, who seems to have still twenty good years of service in him, should his country call for it. The accompanying memoir is by the author of "The Red River Expedition," and traces the Admiral's career from the days when he was a midshipman, "too young for promotion," on the *Essex*, to the storming of the forts in Mobile Bay. "Anæ of the War, Pickings and Pocketings," preserves some very good military stories. "A Word for the Quartermaster's Department," "Notes on the May Campaign on the James River," and, indeed, all the other articles, convey information valuable to military as well as non-professional readers. "An Interesting Letter from Gen. Sherman to the Editor" gives the true history of the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing. The official intelligence is, as usual, copious.

—We may add that the *Service Magazine* completed its first year with the close of 1864, and that the publisher (Mr. Richardson) has had the numbers put in book form, in two elegant half-yearly volumes. The fine stout white paper, the lucid and legible printing, the strong, durable binding, add charms to the valuable contents. Those who have friends in the army may know assuredly that this is a book which every officer and intelligent soldier would like to possess, and would highly appreciate. Those who neglected to send Christmas or New-Year's gifts to their army friends, or who wish to add another present to those already sent, have now something of real value they can send, which will not cost them much—something that will cheer the wintry days and nights in camp, and improve the soldier in his profession, while at the same time it reminds him of home.

—*The American Presbyterian and Theological Review* (New-York: J. M. Sherwood) contains its usual amount of scholarly and well-digested papers. The review by the senior editor, Prof. H. B. Smith, of Dr. Whelan's work, *On the Will*, is a treat for the metaphysician, from the masterly way in which the subleties of the controversy are unraveled and expounded. "Delivery in Preaching," by Dr. Skinner, is an important essay on a leading branch of homiletical science. "Origin of Homer's purer Religious Ideas," is translated from the German of Prof. Friedrich Koster. The venerable Dr. Francis Wayland, of Providence, criticizes "John Foster's Views of Future Punishment," in an article of great ability. "Gibbon and Colenso" is by Dr. William Adams, of New-York. The criticisms on books are acute and outspoken.

—*The Eclectic Magazine of Literature, Science and Art* (New-York: W. H. Bidwell) commences a new series with its twenty-first year, having peculiar claims to favor. It is now under the sole direction of Mr. J. M. Sherwood, whose fine taste is displayed in the admirable selections, from European sources, that have given this journal its peculiar character.

—The *Rebellion Record* has just completed its seventh volume, and by a change in the proprietorship has passed under the control of Mr. D. Van Nostrand. His extensive military connections offer a guarantee for the continued care and attention bestowed on this invaluable work.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS, January, 1865. B. Silliman and J. D. Dana: New-Haven, Conn.

This standard publication shows that it feels the pressure of the times, by a slight decrease in the size of the January number; but this does not compel a corresponding diminution in the value of its contents. Out of respect to its late venerable co-editor, the lamented Prof. B. Silliman, Sen., the cover bears "turned rules," and the number opens with an appreciative and detailed sketch of the life of the deceased. Among the other papers are: A "Notice of the Explorations of the Geological Survey of California in the Sierra Nevada during the Summer of 1864;" some extracts from Sir Charles Lyell's inaugural address at the opening of the meeting of the British Association at Bath, Eng., Sept. 14, 1864; a continuation of the discussion of the Nebular Hypothesis by David Trowbridge, A. M.; a paper by Prof. J. D. Dana, on the Crystalization of Brucite; "Note on the Planetary Distances," by Prof. Kirkwood; and a number of other papers even more strictly and abstractly scientific in their character.

THE QUOTA AND THE DRAFT.

Important Meeting of the Board of Supervisors—Committees to be Sent to Washington and Albany—Twenty Millions of Dollars Wanted.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterday, the President, Mr. Tweed, in the chair. Mr. Blunt offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, On the 14th day of June, 1864, the Board of Supervisors passed an ordinance appropriating $2,000,000 to raise recruits in anticipation of the call which was then expected, and which call was issued on the 18th day of July, 1864, for 500,000 men; and

Whereas, Under this call there were demanded of this county 23,000 men, which demand was filled by the County Volunteer Committee at an expense of less than $500,000, the small expenditure being due to the fact that there were obtained on such quota credits for about 21,000 men who had previously enlisted in the army and navy, and never been credited; and

Whereas, After that enormous quota had been filled at so little expense, the County Volunteer Committee, under authority of the Board of Supervisors, deemed it proper to continue to enlist men in the army and navy, in anticipation of a still further call for men; and

Whereas, Such further call was issued on the 23d of December, 1864, being for 300,000 men, under which there was first demanded a quota from this county of 4,433, after allowing credits claimed, which quota has now been reconsidered and a demand made for 21,019 men; and

Whereas, When the first quota of 4,433 was announced, the enlistments were so small that an increased bounty was thought necessary, and with a view to such increase an ordinance was adopted by the Board of Supervisors, on the 10th of January, appropriating the further sum of $2,000,000, the bonds for which loan were not to be advertised until the loan was properly legalized by the Legislature; and,

Whereas, The money authorized to be raised by the ordinance of June was put before the people without Legislative sanction, and about one-half subscribed for, of which a part was used to fill the quota under the call for 500,000 men; and,

Whereas, A bill legalizing the ordinance of June 14 was sent to the Legislature at the opening of its present session, which bill speedily passed the Senate, but now lays in the House, reported upon favorably; and

Whereas, There now exists no Legislative authority for raising money to fill the present quota, and unless the Legislature at once passes the bill legalizing said ordinance of June 14, there will be no way to raise the means to fill the very heavy quota of 21,000 men now demanded of us under the President's last call for 300,000 men; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State be, and it is hereby earnestly requested to aid us in filling the excessive quota now demanded of us, by speedily passing the bill now before the Assembly, legalizing the ordinance of June 14, appropriating $2,000,000, a portion of the money authorized by which has been already expended in raising the quota under the call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men.

Resolved, That until the Board of Supervisors is authorized to raise the necessary means, it is impossible to increase the bounty, or even much longer to continue to pay the small bounty now being paid.

Resolved, That the Honorable the Legislature be and it is hereby earnestly requested to pass a bill giving to the County of New-York power to raise such sums as may be necessary for the future to fill its quotas, in accordance with the provisions of a bill which is hereby submitted.

(The bill authorizes the Board of Supervisors to raise money by loan for the payment of such rates of bounties as they may determine on.)

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly attested, be at once transmitted to each member of the Legislature.

In connection with these resolutions, Mr. Blunt, Chairman of the Committee on Volunteering, read a statement of the work done by the committee, showing that the number of men raised by this county from May, 1863, to August, 1864, was 58,500, and that the amount expended in procuring these men, including all expenses, was $5,732,633 88, or about $100 per man. Previous to May, 1863, the county had furnished about 30,000 men.

The communication concludes by stating that more money cannot be raised by the county until its action is legalized by the Legislature, and that if the bounty is increased, as proposed, to $500 per man, that it will require an expenditure of $21,500,000 in order to fill our quota under the present call. Mr. Blunt further states his opinion that, under any circumstances, but little can be done in response to the call.

Mr. Purdy said that speech making would not help us, and that prompt action was now more than ever necessary. The action of the Government in regard to this county was allowed by all to be unjust and capricious, and he would not hesitate to call it a fraud. Not three weeks ago they were assured by Gen. Fry that the quota of this city and county would not exceed 4,000 men, and now, at the last moment, they were told it would be 21,000. They were told this when it was too late to raise the men. He was of opinion that a committee of loyal citizens should be formed and sent to Washington to represent to the Government the injustice that had been done, and if the Government refused to act in the matter, then let us appeal to Congress. It might be treasonable language, but he did not hesitate to say that a draft could not be carried out here.

Mr. Ely wished to know whether he would put Gov. Seymour or Gov. Fish among the committee.

Mr. Purdy thought the people should decide that matter.

A member suggested the name of Gen. Richard Busteed as a proper name to put on the committee.

Mr. Purdy said he did not know about that. He would suggest Gov. Morgan, and he thought Secretary Seward would lend his assistance if desired.

Mr. Stewart said the first thing to be done was to get the money to pay bounties, and if we could not get that he thought there was an end of the whole matter. As for the suggestion of sending a committee to Washington, he thought it was a good one. The members of the Chamber of Commerce should be asked to take hold of the matter. He would also suggest sending another committee to Albany. The Government should be asked to extend the time for raising our quota, and the Legislature should be urged to give us the requisite amount of money, or rather the power to provide it.

Mr. Tweed was opposed to forming committees outside of the board. The Legislature would undoubtedly do as they were asked. It was well known that the quota was assigned upon a false and excessive enrollment, about fifty thousand names of persons being on the rolls who had never resided here.

If any name now on the rolls was drawn, and the party could not be found, we should still, in justice, be credited with that name. That, he thought, was the only way in which justice could now be done us. Gen. Fry should, in the meantime, be waited on, and requested to give us the figures upon which the quota of this county is assigned. There must be an error somewhere, and we ought to search until we discovered it. He thought a committee of this board should be appointed to take the matter in hand, but he would not object to their asking the aid of some of our esteemed citizens without respect to party. He predicted that if a draft was made here there would be trouble, and he fervently hoped it would be averted.

Mr. Stewart asked if they realized the fact that to fill the quota it will require $21,000,000; or, in other words, the debt of this city and county would be doubled. If it was decided to raise the amount, a committee of citizens would be a valuable auxiliary.

Mr. Purdy said the question was on the adoption of Mr. Blunt's resolution, and he would move that a section be added authorizing the Comptroller to issue bonds of small amount, bearing six per cent. interest, in order to raise the requisite amount of funds.

Mr. Ely was opposed to such an amendment. If adopted, the county bonds could not be sold, and our credit would be gone. He moved, as an amendment, that the Legislature be asked to empower the board to raise the money required by taxation. He objected to giving any body of men power to raise, as the resolutions stated, an unlimited amount of money. If so raised, it would be spent lavishly. The Legislature had now two bills before them, legalizing loans to the amount of $2,000,000.

Mr. Blunt thought Mr. Ely had not quite understood the question. He felt sure that if an adequate amount was appropriated, the city would, as heretofore, fill its quota.

Mr. Stewart thought people expected to get out of the draft too cheaply. Other localities had been paying higher rates than we had. They had run up enormous debts, in proportion to the amount of property they owned. He was sorry to hear any member of the board doubting the credit of this city and county. The remarks made were doubtless not intended to do harm; but, if not contradicted, they would injure the credit of the county. Now it could be shown that the revenues of the city and county, if allowed to accumulate, would in a very few years extinguish our entire debt.

Mr. Ely remarked that city stock had been sold at auction at 97 within a few days.

Mr. Ely's amendment was then put and lost, and Mr. Blunt's resolution was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Tweed offered a resolution appointing Messrs. Blunt, Purdy, Shook, Ely, Willman and Fox a committee to proceed to Washington to confer with the Government; Messrs. Smith, Fox, Davis and Roach a committee to proceed to Albany; and Messrs. Purdy, Stewart and Blunt a committee to raise subscriptions to the bonds, with power to add such citizens as they may select to their number. The resolution was adopted.

The board then adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

The Income Tax.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 20.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is proper that the question of the publication of the income tax should be thoroughly discussed. In England it is not permitted, but properly held that a man's private affairs should be kept sacred. The great question that meets us here is, whether the Government has the right to do with the individual as it pleases, while the individual has no rights at all? You admit that all are opposed to the publication in respect to themselves,—which, in fact, involves the opposition of the whole community,—and it will be reasoned that as the oath is compulsory, if wrong is done the individual no moral obligation is involved. Another great principle is here involved: Has a man the right to the control of his own private affairs; or shall the Government, which takes from his substance, "pluck out the very heart of his mystery," and publish to the world what he would make, of all things else, the secret of his life, even from his friend? If defrauded by some, it is the business of the Government to correct it. Besides, they have the power to assess such rates as will satisfy justice. Another consideration—this matter may prove a two-edged sword; all obligations are mutual, and imply good faith and justice, or there can be no obligation at all, it is this moral sanction alone which invests the law with its august majesty. The highest protection of individual rights—in their persons, their fortunes and their feelings—is the only guarantee of a faithful performance of duty. JUSTICE.

The Reported Loss of the Schooner Blue Bell.

Portland, Me., Monday, Jan. 30.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow on the 28th ultimo, arrived here this afternoon.

The reported loss of the schooner *Blue Bell*, as announced a few days since, is pronounced false, as neither the captain nor the crew have been found here. The report was probably made to cover some fraud.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 30, 1865.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '67	130	200	At. M. S. Co.	160
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	109⅞	300	Hudson R. R.	105⅛
137,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	109	100	do.	105
125,000	do...new iss.	108¾	100	do.......b30	106
200,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	100⅞	100	do.	105¼
500	do.	101	300	Reading R.	104⅛
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	110⅛	500	do.......s10	104¼
1,000	O. & Miss. C.	28	700	do.	104¼
30,000	do.	27½	200	do.	104⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	102½	50	do.	105
1,000	Erie 3d M.	109½	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	91⅜
15,000	do.	109	200	do.	92
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	90	300	Mich. Cen. R...s10	110
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	113	100	do.......s30	110
2,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	104	100	do.......s10	110¼
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	108¼	200	do.	110⅛
4,000	Mar. 1st M. Bs.	55	100	do.	110⅝
10	Merchants' Bk.	116	300	do.......s15	109
5	Fourth Nat. Bank.	100	100	do.	110
50	Cen. National B'k	103	300	M. S. & N. I.	65
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co	160½	200	do.......s10	65
42	do.	160	500	do.	65¼
50	Quick. M. Co...s30	97	500	do.......s10	65¼
100	Mar. Min. Co.	11	200	do.	65⅜
200	do.......b15	11	20	Ill. Cen. R.	117⅛
200	do.	10⅞	50	do.	117
10	Pac. M. S. C.	290	300	Clev. & Pitts.	80
350	N. Y. Cen.	108	500	do.	79¾
100	do......bnwk	107½	200	do.	79⅝
100	do.......s30	107	100	Chi. & N. W...b30	34
100	do.	107⅛	100	do.	33⅝
400	do.......s10	107	300	do.	33½
1500	Erie Railway	73	500	do.	33¼
1400	do.	72⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63
400	do.	72⅞	300	do.	63¼
1000	do.	72	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	93¼
300	do.	71¾	25	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	118
3600	do.	71⅞	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	41⅞
700	do.......s15	71	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	92
3500	do.	71¼	50	do.	92¼
3000	do.	71	100	do......bnwk	92½

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	109⅞	800	Erie Railway	72⅛
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C	100⅞	400	do.	72¾
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C	109⅛	500	do.	72⅞
25,000	do...new iss.	108⅜	1500	do.	73
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	98	200	do.......s15	72¼
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	27½	100	Hud. Riv. R.	106½
100	Canton Co.	31	400	do.	107
100	do.	31¼	100	do.	107¼
100	Cum Coal Pref.	45¾	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	66
100	Quick. Min.	98	100	Ill. Cen. R.	117¼
200	do.......s30	97¾	300	do.	117⅛
200	Mar. Min. Co.	11¼	100	Clev. & Pitts	80¾
100	do.	11⅛	200	Chic. & N. W	33⅞
200	do.	11¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63¾
100	do.	11⅞	200	Clev. & Tol	114
100	N. Y. Cen....s10	109	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	93⅛
200	do.	109¼	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	92⅜
200	do.	109	200	do.......b10	92¾
10	Mich. Cen. R.	111			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

700	Erie R......ex-div	72⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R.......c	117⅛
900	do.......b10	72¼	100	do.......b3	117⅛
300	do.	72¼	100	do.......s3	117
1300	do.......s3	71¾	100	do.......s10	117
900	do.......c	72	400	Cl. & Pitts. x-d. s3	80½
200	do.	72	200	do.......s3	80
200	do.......b15	71⅞	200	do.......c	80
500	do.......s3	71⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol.... c	114
200	do.	71¾	200	Chic. & R. I....b3	93⅛
100	do.......c	71⅞	200	do.	93⅛
100	M. S. & N. I.	65¾	200	do.......c	93⅛
300	Hud. Riv. R....s3	106¼	200	Chi. & N W.....c	34
100	do.	106½	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr..s3	63½
200	Mich. Cen. R.	110	200	Cum. Coal	45¼
100	do.......b3	111	100	do.......s3	45
200	do.	111	100	Quick. M. Co..b30	98
100	do.......b5	111	100	do.......s3	97⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Erie Railway...x-d	72⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	33⅝
200	Hudson Riv. R..s3	107⅛	200	do.......s3	33⅛
200	M. S. & N. I.	65⅝	300	C. & N. W. Pr..s3	63⅞
700	do.......s10	65¾	100	do.......b3	63⅛
100	do.......s3	65¾	100	Cum. Coal Co...s5	45¾
400	do.......b3	65⅞	100	Mar. M. Co.	11½
100	do.	65⅞	100	do.......b3	11⅛
100	do.......b3	66			

Monday, Jan. 30—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Associated Banks of the City of New-York, under State organization, are now made exclusive of the National Bank of Commerce and the National Broadway Bank. The statement this Afternoon, as compared with last Monday, when both the above Banks were included in the returns, shows the following heavy reductions:

Decrease in Capital	$11,000,000
Decrease in Loans	22,177,731
Decrease in Specie	2,337,429
Decrease in Net Deposits	7,152,121

The following are the comparative figures of the Associated local Banks with last week, before the change in the Commerce and Broadway, and with the corresponding period of last year:

	Jan. 30, 1864.	Jan. 21, 1865.	Jan. 30, 1865.
Capital	$69,722,508	$69,186,762	$58,186,172
Loans	162,296,896	187,060,586	164,882,855
Specie	24,208,632	20,211,569	17,874,140
Deposits	130,665,415	146,068,355	138,916,234
In Sub-Tres'ry	37,987,724	30,981,068	28,186,545

The Bank of Commerce and Broadway Bank, last week, were reported as follows:

Loans	$21,617,108
Specie	1,056,974
Deposits	11,307,085

We do not understand these two Banks to be out of the Clearing-House, but their obligation to make up a Weekly Average under the State Law of 1853 of course ceased with their National organization. To make the Clearing-House statements of practical usefulness, the average figures of *all* the National Banks in the city should be embraced. These could no doubt be had, as a matter of comity, if the new Banks were in the Clearing-House, as a place in common for making their daily exchanges and settlements of checks, drafts, &c. With the National Bank of Commerce and the National Broadway Bank, the National Capital now represented in this city is $22,000,000 to $58,156,172 local capital.

The Bank Deposits in the aggregate are higher than last Monday, and the supply of Money tends to greater ease to the Brokers, returnable on demand, while there is no decided improvement in the inquiry or rates for Merchant paper,

now quoted 8@10 ℘ cent. One reason for this is the competition of Treasury Certificates bearing 6 ℘ cent. Currency, and of the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States paying 5@6 ℘ cent. in Gold. To-day there is a large demand for U. S. 5-20s of the old issue for Europe, several mails having come to hand since Saturday.

The Railway list at the Stock Exchange was marked to-day by unusually large dealings in Erie shares. The sales at the Board, in the Board Room, at the Open Exchange and on the Street, are said to amount to 35,000 or 40,000 shares. And singular enough after such transactions, by strong sellers in the *Bear* interest for cash or on time, the ultimate quotation at 4 o'clock stands within ½ ℘ cent. of Saturday, although the bulk of the sales were at a decline early in the day of 2¾@3½ ℘ cent. The motive or "point" for this new raid was not deferred to the close of business. The recent story about enjoining the Dividend was revived, and it may be that this "last dodge of defeated Stock-gambling" is to be resorted to to-morrow, the last day preceding the Dividend payment. But the prospect alarms no intelligent holder or buyer of the Stock, around the Stock Exchange, and in its worst phase of delaying the Dividend a few days, it will scarcely bring in Stock from the the Country for the "desired sacrifice." The other Railways were partially dulled by the movement against Erie at the Morning Board, but left off steady in the Afternoon. The Gold Room ranged 215@211½ ℘ cent. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made. The latest transactions in Gold at the Evening Exchange, which will appear on another page, will denote the closing temper of that particular speculation.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109¾	Pittsburgh	80¾	80¾
U. S. 5-20's	108⅞	109	Northwest	34	33⅞
T. Certificates	97⅝	98	N. West Pref.	63⅝	63⅞
N. Y. Central	109¾	109	Rock Island	93¾	93½
Erie	72⅝	72⅞	Fort Wayne	92⅞	92⅞
Hudson	106⅞	107⅝	Cum'land Coal	46	45⅞
Reading	105⅞	105	Quicksilver	97	97⅝
Mich. Southern	65¾	65¾	Mariposa	11⅜	11⅜
Illinois Cen.	116⅞	117	Ohio & M. Certfs	27⅞	27⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	American Exc.	120
Merchants'	116	Chatham	110
America	135	Bank of N. Amer.	107
City	170	Hanover	104
Tradesmen's	115	Irving	106
National	110	Market	102
Merchants' Exchange	97	Shoe and Leather	104
Commerce	110	Commonwealth	103½
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	101	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bk.	110
Ocean	91	Central National	102½
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102½	Ill. Central 7 ℘ c. '75	112
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	100	Alton & T. H. 1sts	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	75
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	109	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	102½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. m.	90
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	100	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1stm., '77	100	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	100
Harlem 1st m., '69–'72	102	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.	78
Harlem 3ds. '68	97	Tol. & Wab. int. bonds	78
Mich. Cen. New 1sts. '82	115	M. & P. du C 1st m.	104
Chi., B. & Q., 8 ℘ c. 1st	112	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort.	104
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 ℘ c.	93	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	104
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	100	Rar'n & Del Bay 1st m.	108
M. S. & N. I. S. Fd 7 ℘ c.	103½	Rar'n & Del. Bay 2d m.	99½
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	100

The California steamer of January 4 brings us the report of the shipments of Gold and Silver from San Francisco for the year 1864, but not the annual review of the mining and commercial operations of the Pacific States. This has probably been delayed for the packet of the 13th January. The shipments of treasure from San Francisco were:

For year 1864	$55,707,201
Against 1863	46,071,920
Increase	$9,635,281

An Oregon correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* relates the following of a silver mining result in that State, worth, at twelve dollars the ounce, $158,400:

A few days since, the largest pile of the precious metals my eyes ever beheld came down from the Owyhee country. The bricks, twelve in number, came from the Oro Fino and Morning Star ledges, and belonged to MOORE & FOGUS, who own the mill at which they were turned out. The metal rates as silver, though some of it contains sufficient gold to be valued at twelve dollars per ounce. There was in all, I think, 1,100 pounds of the stuff. Seeing these great silver bars piled upon one another in the form of wild-turkey pens or log cabins, on the floor of the banking-house of LADD & TILTON, made this metal, hitherto considered and denominated precious, appear as common as pig iron. It almost disposes me to believe the fabulous tales of the old Spanish adventurers in Mexico, about the natives of that country indulging in the use of gold and silver for the most common domestic utensils, and even offering it to those unknown horsemen as food for their fourfooted beasts, instead of the iron bits they champed and appeared to eat so ferociously. If this yield keeps on as it promises, the old adage of one's being "born with a silver spoon in his mouth" will lose its significance.

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY—SIX MONTHS.

Capital stock		$10,000,000
7 ℘ cent. bonds	$1,000,000	
5 ℘ cent. bonds	500,000	—$1,500,000
Cost of Mines and 7,000 acres land		$11,500,000
		Gold value.
Product 6 mos., July 1 to Dec. 31		$1,052,887
Expenses, work'g and contingent		337,802
Net receipts		$715,085
6 months' interest	$47,500	
5 ℘ cent. gold dividend	500,000	—$547,500
Balance to Surplus Income		$157,585

The Company obtained possession of the New-Alamaden and surrounding Mines in the month of November, 1863. The product to July 1—a little short of eight months—was

22,224 Flasks, of value	$838,385
At an expense of 44 ℘ cent	367,683
Net	$470,702

The product of the succeeding six months:

24,737 Flasks, value as above	$1,052,887
At an expense of 31¾ ℘ cent	337,802

The net avails of the former period were appropriated in part to opening new mines and to a final settlement with all adverse claimants, including BARRON, FORBES & Co., who had worked the New-Almaden alone for twelve years (less nearly two years under injunction) with a grand result of 351,175 Flasks of 26,864,887 pounds weight. Of the fourteen months' product of the new Company, 46,961 Flasks, 33,846 Flasks were exported in the calendar year 1864. The export value is about £8@£7 10s. sterling, or $40@$37 50 Gold ℘ Flask, or about 55 cents the pound. To home consumers the price is 60c., free of Government excise. The transfers of the Company close to morrow for the Gold Dividend, payable in New-York on 15th February—the Gold or Sterling Bills being already in the hands of the Company.

The card of the Hope Fire Insurance Company appears in our financial advertising columns. Their capital and surplus now amounts to $282,240 76. This Company have declined joining the combination of insurance companies, and are writing policies on as favorable terms as are offered by other responsible institutions.

The property known as the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water streets, has been purchased by WILLIAM TILDEN, Esq., with a view, we understand, of being converted into an exchange and offices for commercial uses. Many of our readers will remember when this hotel was erected in 1828 by Mr. HOLT, involving an outly of some $300,000, it was regarded as the finest marble structure and the most prominent hotel in the city.

Messrs. HEISER & SON, Brokers, No. 44 Pine-street, advertise to cash the Gold Coupons on the United States Stocks due in March, May or July next. Parties who desire to anticipate their income in Gold can consult their terms.

The January traffic of the Illinois Central will show an increase of about 60 ℘ cent. over the same month in 1864. The Land Collections of the month are $250,000, and the new sales of Land, $300,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts $4,879,600 37; including for Customs, $191,000; Payments, $3,513,971 45; on account of Loan, $51,350; Balance, $29,552,175 63.

Subscriptions received for 7-30 notes at the Ninth National Bank, to-day, were $67,250. Paid Government draft, $1,000,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1865.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and in the State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and in the State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this nineteenth day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D. JONES, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government, and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 30, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last 3 bbls. Ashes, 4,128 bbls. Flour, 369 bbls., and 2,003 bags Corn Meal, 4,780 bushels Corn, 39,563 bushels Oats, 300 bushels Rye, 170 bushels Barley, 2,379 packages Provisions, and 370 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $11@$11 25 for Pots and $12 25 for Pearls ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive and unsettled.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at buoyant prices. Middling, 88c.@90c., ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited demand at a partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 5,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 35 @$9 60; poor to choice Extra State at $9 55@$9 90, chiefly at $9 65@$9 75; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 65@$10 95, the latter an extreme, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 35	@$9 60
Extra State	9 55	@ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 65	@10 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 00	@12 50
Extra Genesee	10 10	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 60	@14 50

Southern Flour is inactive, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 800 bbls., at $10 50@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $9 60@$12 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine, at $7 75 @$9 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $7 75 for Jersey, $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 90@$9 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 60 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet at a reduction of 2c.@3c. per bushel. Corn is declining. Sales transpired of 15,000 bushels, including Mixed Western, at $1 85½, and Jersey Yellow, at $1 75@$1 79 ℘ bushel. Oats are in moderate request at former prices. We quote Western, at $1 05½@$1 06½; State, $1 04@$1 05; Jersey, $1 04@$1 05 ℘ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal.

HAY—North River continues in fair request at $1 65@1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are salable and firm at 25c.@52½c. for poor to choice, according to quality, ℘ lb.

LATHS—Are inactive and nominal in price.

LUMBER—Has been in limited request at irregular quotations.

MOLASSES—A limited inquiry prevails for all kinds at previous figures. New-Orleans $1 45@$1 50, ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in slack demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 85@$1 95 ℘ gal.; Resin, at $20@$33 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4@$8 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in very moderate request to-day, including Crude Whale, at $1 55@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 58@ $1 60 No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive, having been held above the views of buyers. We quote: Crude, (nominally,) at 49c.@50c.; refined, in bond, at 68c.@ 69c.; and do., free, at 86c.@88c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very much depressed to-day, partly by the annoucement of the suspension of one or two houses in the trade. Prices declined materially early in the day, but closed more firmly. The demand improved during the day. Sales since our last 7,600 bbls., in lots, at $36@$37 50, closing at $37, cash, for New Mess; $33 75@$34 75, closing at $34 50, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $34@$35 for New Prime Mess; $34 50 for Thin Mess; $29 50@ $30 50 for New Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,000 bbls. New Mess, February and March, seller's and buyer's options, $37 50@$38 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 180 pkgs.; also, 40,000 lbs. heads at 6¾c. ℘ lb. Bacon has been inactive at drooping prices. Sales since our last 120 bxs., including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery, at 19½c.@20c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been lightly dealt in at 15¼c.@16c. ℘ lb. Lard is heavy; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@23¼c., the latter an extreme for very choice ℘ lb. Beef is in less request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is more active but cheaper to-day. Sales 850 tierces India Mess, part $40. Beef Hams are declining; sales, 250 bbls. at $25@$26. Butter is quiet but steady at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 33c.@47c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is quiet at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive and depressed. Sales since our last comprise 136 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 18¼c.@22½c. Refined continues in limited request, at 23¼c.@28¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 147,000 lbs., at 16c.@16¼c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $2 30@$2 31, closing at $2 31 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 900 tierces Beef, part at 1s.10½d; 50 Hhds. Tallow at 40s.; 600 pkgs Lard at 10s.@12s.6d.; 40 tons Sperm Oil at 20s.; 300 pkgs Butter at 15s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 15s.; 160 bales Cotton at 3-16d., and a cargo of Oak Timber at about 30s. For London, 300 bales Hops at 5-16d. For Bristol, 250 tons Bacon &c., at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.
Canada	Feb. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 4	New-York	S'ampton.
Glasgow	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 4	New-York	S'ampton.
City of Cork	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb. 15	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March 1	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork	Jan. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Jan. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Eagle	Feb. 1	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Feb. 4	New-York	New-Orleans.
Fung Shuey	Feb. 4	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

North Star	Feb. 3	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Feb. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Feb. 20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Canada*, via Boston, will close at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

The mails for France, via Havre, by the *Washington*, will close at 9 A. M. Wednesday.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, by the *Damascus*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Borussia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Glasgow*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, the West Indies.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Eagle* will close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *Port au Prince*, will close at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Fung Shuey*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 4:6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, GREAT SALE OF WET AND DAMAGED LINENS, NAPKINS, TABLE-CLOTHS, DIAPERS, TOWELS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c. SILKS, AT GREAT BARGAINS. PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS. GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S Splendid stock of DRY GOODS. Amounting to upward of $100,000, previous to THE ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR STORE. ALSO, GREAT SACRIFICE IN DOMESTIC GOODS. FROM AUCTION. LOOK AT THE PRICES.

FINE FAST-COLORED PRINTS, at 2'c. a yard, worth 35c.
HEAVY GINGHAMS, best goods at 29c., worth 40c.
FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 25c., worth 37½c.
YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS, only 30c., worth 42c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL, at 35c and 40c a yard.
BEST PAPER MUSLINS, yard-wide, at 25c., worth 33c.
WHITE AND COLORED CORSET JEANS, at 25c., worth 35c.
WAMSUTTA BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 50c.
Ladies will find ours one of the largest and best assorted stocks of housekeeping drygoods in this city, as we keep constantly supplied with all the leading brands of cotton goods, PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. Closing out, at cost, a fine lot of RICH, PARIS MADE GOODS. Also, NEW STYLES of Combs, fancy Hair Ornaments, Nets, Buckles, &c. P. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT R. H. MACY'S, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR, RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER, YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS. ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED. D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

MARBLE MANTELS. The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED. Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE. TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS. We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call. Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NICE GIRL, ABOUT FIVE months from the old country, a situation as seamstress, and to assist with up-stair work; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 72 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 412 3d-av., near 31st-st., third floor, front room

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress; has some knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Call at No. 52 West 24th-st., from 10 to 2, this day (Tuesday.)

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNTRY by a well recommended young woman, as down stairs servant; would do housework; is a very good cook and baker; excellent laundress. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT SERVANTS with excellent city references, situations in one family; one as first-class cook; does the coarse washing; the other as waiter and chambermaid; will do the fine washing. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by an American Protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machines; would take care of grown children or assist with chamberwork; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 117 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to city or country; the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 Elizabeth-st., between Houston and Prince sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; would be willing to assist with washing; can give good recommendations. Call on or address, No. 160 East 31st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS, who understands dressmaking, a situation as regular seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in fashionable style; wages $10; good reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, COMPEtent girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; has good city reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take in washing at her residence, No. 209 10th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. The best references can be given.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, THE fine sewing of a few private families, at her own residence. Call at No. 251 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; eleven years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at 123 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; makes good bread and biscuit; country preferred. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A PROTestant young woman; is competent at her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; can give good reference. Call at No. 243 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to do the light housework of a small private family in the city or country; a good washer and ironer; two years' city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 185 Waverley-place, between Hammond and Bank sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as professed cook; baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts. Best reference given. Call at No. 122 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best of city reference given. Can be seen for one week at No. 201 East 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or light waiting; has good recommendation from her last place. Call at No. 344 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and biscuit. Call three days at No. 241 6th-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERstands cutting and fitting perfectly, to go out by the day or week; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 191 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; is a good baker; has the best city reference. Call at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business. Good city references. Call for two days, at 490 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; has good recommendations. Call at No. 88 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a respectable young married woman. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 45 King st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do general housework; best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, SEWING by the week or month. Can be seen at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a situation in a private family; will go out by the day. Call at No. 448 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference. Call at No. 154 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS. Can be seen at her last place, No. 2 Depaw-row Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS no objection to light chamberwork; best of reference. Call at No. 1,278 Broadway, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT cook; is a good baker. Best of city references. Call for two days at No. 411 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or would do housework; no objection to the country. Call at No 232 7th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker, to engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain sewer; good reference. Call at No. 288 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a young widow with a baby, 18 months old. Apply at No. 11 Vandam st., for two days.

SHIRT MAKING AND ALL KIND OF family sewing, and tucking neatly done on Wheeler & Wilson machine by a competent seamstress, at No. 115 West 24th-st., top floor.

L. RAYMOND HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 61 Bleecker-st. to BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th av. where employers can find first-class servants of all nations for the city and country, and all recommended. Servants wanted.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL man as gardener, who understands gardening in all its branches; has been several years in some of the best places in the vicinity of Boston; is single; has good recommendations. Address S. J. R., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; is a perfect driver; understands the care of horses in all its branches; the best of city recommendation. Can be seen at Madden's harness shop, Broadway, one door from 23d-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener, by a practical man, who can take charge of a gentleman's place and superintend a farm; is married, and without children; his wife is a first-class seamstress; good recommendations. Address H, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; can be highly recommended; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging. Address Mr. POST, harness-maker, No. 1,170 Broadway, near 28th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man that understands his business thoroughly; has lived in his present place over three years; can be recommended for a careful driver; a note addressed to M. M., Station G, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, TRUSTworthy man, a situation to take the management of a farm; has a practical knowledge of stock, &c.; can do any sort of farming work; wife a good dairywoman. Address C. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable single man, in a first-class private family; has the very best city references. Can be seen from 9 till 2 at No. 311 4th-av.; or a line addressed to BUTLER, same place, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS EMployed through the middle of the day, evening employment; is a good penman and accountant; is willing to make himself useful. Address or apply to A. P., No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, without family, of fifteen years' standing in this country; of first-class standing. Address A. B., at James Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife; he is a first-rate farmer and gardener; she is an excellent housemaid; have best of references; will hire for a year at modest wages. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who is competent to take care of fine horses and carriages; has the very best of city reference. Address M. C., private stable, No. 22 West 10th st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS private waiter, by a respectable man; has the best of city reference. Call or address at HEGEMAN & CO., No. 756 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAD 16 YEARS of age in a shipping or commission house; best of reference from last employer. Address W. M., Box No. 436 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, employment as coachman; he fully understands it in every respect; has very good reference; country preferred. Call at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, who is highly recommended from his last employers for long services. Address a note to H. F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; A SINgle man with good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful on a small place in New-Jersey; he must understand the care of a horse and cow, and must be sober, industrious and obliging. Address M. O., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, stating age and references. Wages $20 per month and board.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; must be perfectly reliable in the care of children, and willing and obliging; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st., to-day before 2 o'clock.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER wanted at Jessup & Moore's paper mills, near Wilmington, Del.; for superior workman extra wages will be paid. Address by mail H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A PRIVATE stable a short distance in the country, an honest and strictly temperate man, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply with reference at No. 277 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE, A SINgle man, from the age of 17 to 21, as assistant bookkeeper, competent to take charge of a set of books by double entry. Address Box No. 2,618 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, a smart, intelligent lad of about 17 years of age; he must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Address F. K. & Co., Box No. 5,071.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store; one who can command good trade will receive a liberal salary. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A gentleman's family, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply, with testimonials, this day, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY; APPLY TO WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER FOR BUSINESS in the Army of the Potomac; satisfactory references will be required. Address J. B., Box 163 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

SEVEN HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT PHILADELPHIA BRICK-FRONT DWELLING HOUSES IN PRESIDENT-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION, (BY ORDER OF THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK). Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the above handsome private dwellings. They are located on the south side of President-st., near Columbia-st., and numbered 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 and 72. These houses are well built and finished in the best manner—12-inch wall, Philadelphia brick fronts, brown-stone cappings, sills &c., with vaults, &c.: Ridgewood water, range in kitchen, gas and gas fixtures to third story, marble mantels throughout, with other modern improvements and conveniences. Lots 21.6 by 100; houses 21.6 by 40. The above are well worthy the attention of real estate buyers, either for investment or occupancy. They are but three blocks from Hamilton-av. ferry, and very convenient for persons doing business in the city. The houses can be seen at any time. For particulars, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York. A large portion can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. interest.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, At 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. (By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal,) THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, Consisting of COTTON. 76 bales and 1 bag Cotton. 1 bag Sea Island Cotton. TOBACCO. 49 cases Tobacco, P—J C F. TURPENTINE. 1 barrel Turpentine. ALSO, On board thereof, THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c. The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

LEWIS-ST. PROPERTY. D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot with three-story brick house on front, and brick stable on rear, No. 50 Lewis st.; lot 25x 101.1. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

N. B.—Auction sales of real estate attended to on liberal terms.

NAVY AGENT'S SALE OF U. S. SHIP NIGHTINGLE. SATURDAY, Feb 11, at 11 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Charlestown. the U. S. ship NIGHTINGALE, 1,066 12-95 tons register; length, 177 feet 10½ inches; 36 feet beam; depth, 18 feet; has two decks; was built in 1851, near Portsmouth, N. H., of white oak; copper fastened and sheathed; is a fast sailer. Per order E. L. NORTON, Navy Agent. H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., and 1st February, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at "J. Snedicor's Gallery," No. 768 Broadway, near 9th st., the above valuable paintings, among them are works of

Ed. Frere,	Verbockhoven,	S. Coleman,
Gesselchap,	Notterman,	Guy,
Coutourier,	Lanfant de Metz,	Durand,
Seignac,	Lambinet,	Geo. H. Hall,
Pecrus,	Von Seben,	Gifford,
Verveer,	Durverger,	Whittredge,
Accard,	Lemmens,	Casilaer,
Guilleman,	Nehlig,	Inness,
Merle,	Mignot,	E. White,
Veyrassat,	Paul Webber,	Hubbard.
Wm. Hart.	J. G. Brown,	W. T. Richard,
Jas. M. Hart,	G. H. Boughton,	De Haas,
A. F. Tait,	Hazeltine,	Shattuck,
Thos. Cole,	Brevoort,	McEwan,

And others, forming one of the finest collections offered for sale this season. They are now on exhibition as above, during the day and evening, until the sale, free.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ABOUT 78 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I. —ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Peter Gorsline, deceased: RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Four parcels of land at Ravenswood, L. I., containing about 78 acres, and about one mile from the Hunter's Point Ferry, and on the line of the proposed horse railroad to Astoria. The above plots have together a frontage of nearly 1,600 feet on Vernon-av. Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 CHARLTON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Charlton-st., 63 feet 9 inches west of Macdougal st., and known as No. 3 Charlton-st. Lot, 25x100. Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.

Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.

Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS and Slips of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on TUESDAY, the 31st. inst., at 3 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering all papers before the Committee.

Parties interested are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

BERNARD KELLY, LEWIS R. RYERS, MICHAEL NORTON, Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

SMALL POX.—THE ANTIDOTE INTRODUCED by Dr. SHERRILL, invariably cures it. Sold at his place, Nos. 513, 368 and 535 Hudson-st., and other places.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY ALLEN & BROWN, NO. 96 BROADWAY. JONATHAN W. ALLEN. JOSEPH W. BROWN. Offer the following Houses and Lots for sale:

5th avenue, with stable on extra lot, corner	$80,000		
5th avenue corner house	60,000		
W. 23d-st. extra size,	$60,000	E. 29th-st. near 5th av	30,000
W. 27th-st., n. Bway,	38,000	W. 38th-st. near 5th av	35,000
W. 36th st. n. 5th av.	50,000	Madison av. cor.	35,000
W. 37th-st. n. 5th av.	40,000	Madison av. c w stable	60,000
W. 37th-st. n. 5th av.	35,000	W. 34th-st. near 7th av	25,000
East 36th st., opposite Stuyvesant square	25,000		

Also, a number of other houses and lots.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE ROW OF TEN houses now being finished, on the south side of 78th-st., near 4th-av. These houses are finished with brown-stone fronts, are three stories high, with basement and sub cellar. They were built in the best manner, by days' work, for investments. The location is very good, being near the finest part of Central Park. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE, ON NORTH-AV.—A large commodious house in excellent condition, with modern improvements, nine acres of land attached, in high cultivation, abundance of fruit; a variety of outbuildings, fine view of river and mountain scenery. Refer to WM. W. WICKES, No. 33 Front-st., New-York; THOMPSON L. WEEKS, law office, Poughkeepsie; or T. S. WICKES, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—ELEGANT RESIdence in one of the finest parts of the city, fronting on one of the public parks, on a corner, and facing south and west. The lot is 77x150 feet. The house is six years old, is built of brick, about 40x50 feet, and contains 11 sleeping rooms, besides bath, cedar and store rooms, kitchen and cellar. Gas, hot and cold water, &c. &c. The house is heated by steam. This is a great bargain. Price $23,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WATER POWER GRISTMILL AND sawmill, all in good order, with store, three houses, out buildings, and one hundred and eighty acres of land. Also, two farms of 360 acres, in high state of cultivation, situated four miles from Bergen Depot, on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. For particulars apply to C. H. APPELGET, on the premises, at Bennett's Mills Post-office, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—No. 136 West 34th-st., near Broadway, first-class brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x52 feet, with conservatory; house in complete order, (now being painted.) Possession will be given at short notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRAble building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse av., New-Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A LARGE, ELEGANT RESIDENCE, ALL modern improvements, outbuildings complete, 16 acres land, beautifully located, one hour from city, Morris and Essex Railroad, for sale very cheap. Also, farms and residences, all sizes, prices and locations. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow; large substantial house, 26 rooms and outbuildings well shaded, 4 miles from depot, 5 hours from New-York. Price $3,900; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE cottage, finely located within five minutes walk of the ferry, Clifton, S. I., with barn and stable. Ground laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery: possession 1st May next; terms easy. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT MT. VERNON—A FIRST-CLASS house and one acre of land, with barn and outhouses, and plenty of fruit trees. Also, three first-class small houses in West 33d-st; all the modern improvements. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., N. Y.

FOUR DESIRABLE RESIDENCES IN Westchester County, 10 miles from City Hall, near depot, from 1 to 6 acres, price $4,000 to $12,000; 5 desirable places, 10 miles from Jersey City, from 1 to 16 acres; splendid houses and barn, fruits, and 100 places for sale by A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house No. 62 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN. A BARGAIN, a double Italian cottage house, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, three stories, basement, cellar—all modern improvements. Also, a good tenement house, cheap, for investment. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, THREE MILES from Harlem Bridge, a pleasant 2½-story dwelling, barn, stable, and large garden. Inquire of EDWD. SWIFT, No. 102 Centre-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES IN MAIDEN-LANE, with fronts both on Maiden-lane and Fletcher st., admirably calculated for the petroleum business. Might rent. Inquire of A. G. ROGERS, No. 4 Pine-st., Room No. 22.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE front English basement house and lot on 5th-av., south of 34th-st., in elegant order; gas fixtures, carpets and most of the furniture. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 17 ACRES, ONE MILE from steamboat landing; 35 young apple and pear trees, three acres in wood, no buildings. Price $100 per acre. E. N. WALDRON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A first-class four-story brown-stone front house, 25x55, with 20 feet extension, on south side of 27th-st., near Broadway. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 37 Jane-st., near 8th-av., 21x40, in first-rate order, and immediate possession. Seen from 10 to 4. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARMS AT SOMERVILLE, Boundbrook, Plainfield, Elizabeth, Rahway, Millstone, Hackensack, Spring Valley; also, a large number in Westchester County. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square; high-stoop, brown-stone front, and finished in the best manner. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON Varick place, near Bleecker-st., finished in the best manner. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS.—VACANT LOTS FOR MANufacturing purposes, or for private residences, in every part of the city. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—FOR SALE A very valuable property on Broadway above 17th-st. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME four-story high-stoop brick house, with Dorchester stone trimmings, near 5th-av; handsomely furnished throughout; will be rented for a term of four years, or the furniture will be sold, together with the lease. Possession immediately. For particulars and permits, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

STORE NO. 181 BROADWAY ON 20 YEARS lease from May next.—The above property, 25x100, situated on the west side of Broadway, between Cortland and Dey sts., may be leased for 10 or more years, to be improved by the tenant. Apply to FRED'K MARQUAND, Fifth-av. Hotel, or H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARlor floor, to a small family, with private table only; references exchanged. Apply at No. 57 West 11th-st., one door from 6th-av.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished, first-class residence, within two doors of 5th-av., below Fifth-av. Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four stories, basement, cellar—all modern improvements. Immediate possession. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 136 East 35th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASERS, several medium-sized houses, well located in this city—$10,000 to $15,000. Owners will consult their interests by applying to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO YOUNG MEN OF REFINEMENT and social qualities, extensively engaged in business, desire permanent board in a small private family where there are no boarders, and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed; full and satisfactory reference will be given; a Christian family preferred; location must be central and convenient to cars or stages. Address HORNER, Box No. 65 Post-office.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE desire quiet, respectable board; location between 14th and 40th-sts., and 3d and 8th-avs.; references exchanged. Address F. T. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN BE HAD in a first-class house near 5th and Lexington avs.; French is the language of the family. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITAble for two or three persons; also, rooms for single gentleman. Dinner at 6. No. 84 West 29th-st.

CRANDALL'S SPRING HORSE. Children's carriages, gigs, propellers, &c., &c., neatly altered and repaired at the manufactory, No. 130 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALways on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. B. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1865

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &C.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—YANKEE COURTSHIP.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

NO. 345 FOURTH-AVENUE—MAMMOTH CATTLE.

WALLACK'S—CHARLES THE SECOND—UNCLE JOHN.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Quebec *Evening Telegraph*, of Jan. 27, in alluding to the action of the Canadian Government with reference to the St. Albans raiders, says: "The Judge of Sessions has at last received a communication from the Assistant Provincial Secretary, intimating to him that the Governor-General has deemed it expedient to cause a commission of inquiry to issue, with a view to investigate all the proceedings connected with the St. Albans offenders up to the time of their discharge by him; and conveying to him his (the Governor-General's) desire that he (Judge COURSAL) should, pending that investigation, abstain from actudg as Judge of the Sessions of the Peace. He was also informed that the charge of the River Police had been made over to Col. ERMATINGER during that time."

Messrs. RICHARDSON and BROWNE, the journalists who escaped from Salisbury prison, appeared before the Committee on the Conduct of the War at Washington yesterday, testifying that the rebel authorities are murdering our soldiers by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. On Nov. 25, many of the prisoners were without food for 48 hours. They mention deliberate cases of killing and wounding. During the two months from the 18th of October to the 18th of December, the deaths were twenty per centum of the whole. When they left, at the latter date, they were dying at the rate of thirteen hundred per month.

Letters received at Washington from Nassau, of January 16th, state that eight blockade-runners were there taking in cargoes—arms, clothing and medicines—for Wilmington. Eight vessels left between the 12th and 16th for Wilmington. One vessel took four one-hundred pounder Armstrong guns. Two and a half million pounds of bacon and thirty thousand Enfield rifles were at Nassau to run the blockade.

CONGRESS.

In the Senante yesterday, an attempt was made by Mr. SAULSBURY to introduce a peace petition from Colorado JEWETT, but objection being made, the reading was suspended. A petition was presented, asking for the establishment of steam signals along the Atlantic coast. The House resolution reducing the duty on imported paper, with an amendment, striking out "three" and inserting "fifteen" per cent., was introduced and ordered to be printed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. DAVIS' resolution for the appointment of a special committee on the corruptions of the Government in all its departments. Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, spoke against the resolution, and strongly censured the Navy Department for its course in regard to investigations into cases of alleged fraud. The clause of Mr. WILSON'S new conscription act, which made the principal answerable for the conduct of his substitute, after the latter had been mustered in, was stricken out.

In the House, a petition was presented, asking for the passage of an act constituting the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, a port of entry. Mr. JOHNSON introduced a resolution, that there be added thirty-three and a third per centum to the present salaries or compensation. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Committee on Judicary was instructed to inquire into the transportation of troops on railroads that have received grants of land, on condition that the troops and other property shall be carried over the same free of toll. A resolution against increasing the salaries of any class of Government employes. Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, made a reply to certain strictures that appeared in the Chicago *Tribune*. The House concurred in the Senate's joint resolution, appointing a committee to examine and report the votes for President and Vice-President, and to notify the persons chosen of their election. A resolution was also adopted that certain States, now in rebellion, shall not be entitled to representation in the electoral college. The Navy Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and several amendments were adopted.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was in session yesterday, but little business was done. A bill providing additional means of relief for sick and wounded soldiers of this State. It appropriates $200,000.

The Assembly held a short session in the evening.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool Jan. 19, via Londonderry Jan. 21, arrived at Portland yesterday, with two days later news from Europe. Messrs. SCHOFIELD, BRIGHT and BAXTER, members of Parliament, had addressed their constituents, and spoken favorably of the Union cause in their allusions to American affairs. Extensive orders for army clothing for the rebels have been executed in Liverpool. Lately twenty thousand uniforms were made for the rebel artillery. The gale prevalent when the *Cuba* sailed was most violent and destructive. No material damage had been done to American shipping. It is rumored that Russia and the Pope have quarreled over the Encyclical letter. Capt. CORBETT, who commanded the rebel pirate *Sea King*, alias Shenandoah, has been committed for trial on the charge of violating the Foreign Enlistment Act.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at noon yesterday. A resolution was adopted, after a protracted debate, earnestly requesting the Legislature to aid in filing the excessive quota now demanded of us, by speedily passing the bill legalizing the ordinance of June 14, appropriating $2,000,000 for the payment of bounties to volunteers, a part of which appropriation has been already expended. The resolution further requests the Legislature to pass a bill giving the county power to raise such sums as may be necessary for the future to fill its quotas. Committees were appointed to proceed to Washington to lay the matter before the Government, and endeavor to get the decision of Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY rescinded; and to Albany to urge the passage of the bill above referred to through the Legislature. Another committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the bonds, with power to add any citizens they may select to aid them in obtaining funds.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, adopted a resolution instructing the Comptroller to refuse payment of bills for publishing proceedings of the board, unless such publications are made on the days succeeding the meetings of the board. A report was received from the committee to whom was referred a communication from the Volunteer Committee, urging the passage of an ordinance to prevent men from being enlisted here for other localities. The committee report in favor of the adoption of an ordinance inflicting a fine of not less than $1,000 on persons enlisting men in this city for other places. A minority report was submitted by Mr. EYRES against the adoption of any ordinance, on the ground that it would put an entire stop to recruiting in all the adjacent localities. The reports were laid over, and the board adjurned to Thursday next.

From the mortality report for the week ending yesterday, it appears that the deaths in New-York during that period were 496—101 men, 108 women, 167 boys and 120 girls, an increase of 28 as compared with the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 2 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased 245 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: consumption, 78; inflammation of the lungs, 50; infantile convulsions, 36; small-pox, 26; scarlet fever, 16; typhoid fever, 13; croup, 15; disease of brain, 18; typhus fever, 7. The deaths by small-pox number the same as during the previous week—26.

A remarkable case of sickness and death occurred in the families of —— GRADY and ROBERT MORRISON, at No. 464 Washington-street, yesterday morning. Seven persons were simultaneously prostrated by intensely painful headaches and nausea, and the physicians whom they summoned thought that the families had taken poison; but the sufferers thought that they had been attacked by small-pox. Light may be thrown upon the case by a post-mortem, which is to be made to-day by Dr. JOSEPH G. SHAW.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives notice that after the 1st of February next persons executing receipts for the delivery of any property must affix a two cent stamp to such receipts and cancel the same, otherwise they will be prosecuted for the penalty of $200, incurred under section 158 of the act of June 30, 1864. Receipts for the delivery of coal, wood, &c., will, it appears, require a stamp after the 1st proximo.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, HENRY HARKER, who plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sent to the State Prison for two years. ELIZABETH LAVOKOA plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for four years. WILLIAM HAYS, a stage and car pickpocket, was sent to the State Prison for five years.

The friends of ex-Brig.-Gen. J. HOBART WARD are about presenting him with a testimonial. The committee who have it in charge are Wm. C. Cormer, Elijan Ward, H. K. Monroe, A. Oakey Hall, John D. MacGregor, John Kelly, W. S. Tisdale. S. L. M. Barlow, No. 35 William-street, acts as Treasurer.

The thirty-sixth annual ball of the New-York Fire Department was held last evening at the Academy of Music. The house was very beautifully decorated, and was filled to its utmost with as brilliant and merry an assemblage as was ever gathered within its walls. Many distinguished persons were present, and the ball was one of the best ever given by the department.

The stock in the Empire Oakum Factory, in Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, was damaged to the amount of $300 by fire, which occurred in the drying-room at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the building was slightly injured. Insurance, $600, in the Rutgers, Hoffman and Empire offices.

The State Senate Investigating Committee continued its examination of the City Inspector's Department yesterday. Comptroller BRENNAN, DANIEL B. BADGER, who offered to clean the streets for $300,000, ANTHONY S. HOPE, J. DOW WILLIAMSON, and others, were examined.

A State Convention, called by a large number of the people of New Jersey, is called to meet at Trenton to-morrow, to take measures to resist the efforts making by the Camden and Amboy monopoly for an extension of their exclusive privileges.

The Live Stock Markets are lightly supplied this week, so far, owing, in part, to the detention of trains by the heavy snows at the West. Only 2,400 to 2,600 beef cattle had arrived up to yesterday afternoon. Several hundred more were looked for during the night and this morning, in anticipation of which butchers held off yesterday, though the yards were mostly cleared at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ lb. Very good to prime bullocks sold at 21c.@23c. net; good at 19c.@20c., and from that down to 14c.@13c. for the poorest. Milch cows are in light supply with very little demand. Veal calves sell a little better, affected by the advance in beef. Sheep have come in slowly thus far, but more are expected to-day. The advance in pelts of 25c. and the higher rates of beef, together with the light supply, have improved the selling rates somewhat. Live hogs are scarce, but the heavy decline in mess pork prevents any advance in the price of live hogs.

The Gold Room was ¼ ℔ cent. lower yesterday than on Saturday. Money easy. The local City Bank Capital has been reduced $11,000,000 by the transfer of the Bank of Commerce and Broadway Bank to the National system. Money easy. A Foreign demand was felt for United States 5-20s. The transactions in Erie were increase, at 71@73, closing 72½ ℔ cent.

General business was less active yesterday. Prices of Produce and Merchandise favored buyers decidedly. The announcement of the failure of one or two speculative operators in Pork depressed the Provision market seriously. Light freight engagements were reported.

Gen. Butler in Lowell.

We published exclusively yesterday morning the full report of Gen. BUTLER'S speech, made at Lowell, on Saturday evening. Those who have read it will concur with us in saying that it is exceedingly able, defiant and mischievous. Its tone is not unpatriotic, because it professes unbounded devotion to the cause of the country; but its temper is thoroughly insubordinate, because it makes a personal issue with the General's superior officers, and appeals from them to the public, not only upon their action in regard to himself, but upon their own conduct in matters where, by the necessities of the case, they are supreme. Gen. BUTLER, it is true, assumes to be only defending himself, but he does it by assailing others. "If I did make mistakes," he says, in effect, "they were neither so gross nor so costly as those made by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and other officers in command." And the responsibility for many of the acts for which he is blamed, actually rests, as he contends, upon other shoulders.

The General states that he continued, and was successfully prosecuting the exchange of prisoners, until stopped by a telegram from Gen. GRANT, April 14, 1864, repeated on the 20th, directing him to break off all negotiations and not to give the rebels another able-bodied man. The capture of Plymouth, N. C., by the rebels, was due, the General alleges, to the failure of the gunboats to hold the Roanoke River, and not to any fault of its defenders. The evacuation of Little Washington, N. C., in April last, for which he has been censured, was in pursuance of explicit orders from Gen. GRANT. The movement of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. MEADE, from the Rapidan, in May, was for the purpose, Gen. BUTLER says, of attacking Richmond from the north, while the Army of the James, under his command, was to attack it from the south. The failure to attack was due to the failure of the Army of the Potomac to reach the point for which it started. The Army of the James not only did all that was expected of it under the circumstances, but sent 17,000 men to the rescue of the Army of the Potomac at Coal Harbor. So in the successive movements of June 9th and 15th upon Petersburgh, the General insists that the Army of the James did all that was assigned to it, and "if there were failures there were at least no disasters."

In regard to the Wilmington expedition, the General enters into more detail. He alleges that the movements of the naval forces had been made so public by its Commander, that Gen. GRANT abandoned the expedition, and only renewed it with three thousand men for the purpose of trying the powder experiment, and was afterwards led to double the land force in the hope of taking Fort Fisher in the absence of Gen. BRAGG and his troops. In regard to the powder-boat experiment, the General says:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived with you, man and boy, for thirty years, and I am going to live with you, if you will have me, for thirty years longer. [Great applause.] I have stood before you many times, and I hope to stand before you many times more, to advise with you upon that which is for the good of the country; but often as I have met you here, no man can say that I ever misrepresented a fact, and when I now tell you that *I never saw that powder-boat, that all I had to do with it was to order my ordnance officer to turn over to the navy one hundred and fifty tons of powder, and that the whole thing was under the charge of the navy*, and was arranged exactly as the navy desired, when they wished and how they wished, you can judge of the truth of the dispatch which states that I *prepared* the powder-boat. Whoever states it, there is no truth in it.

We have never understood that Gen. BUTLER was charged with having "*prepared*" the powder-boat, but only with having *invented* it. The experiment is said to have been his. We do not know whether his denial is intended to include this allegation or not; the somewhat careful language in which it is couched, and the fact that he proceeds to vindicate the experiment by showing that it was not properly *tried*, suggests a doubt. Gen. BUTLER alleges that he accompanied the expedition with the full knowledge of Gen. GRANT; that the latter never objected to his going in command of it, but in written orders committed to him the execution of its details. And, after insisting at some length that, in declining to assault Fort Fisher, and in withdrawing his troops from the beach, he did what was absolutely the best thing under the circumstances, Gen. BUTLER thus proceeds:

"I understand that there are those who were among my old friends in politics, but who, unfortunately, have lately got upon the other side, who sneer at me as the 'Hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher.' I accept the title. They do me honor overmuch. What was Big Bethel? It was a skirmish, in which twenty-five men were killed and wounded. But Big Bethel was *not Bull Run*; Big Bethel was *not Fair Oaks*; Big Bethel was *not Seven Pines*; Big Bethel was *not the Chickahominy*. Big Bethel was a failure, but it was no disaster. No West Point General commanded there. I claim credit for this, that when we of the Volunteer Army of the United States make failures we do not make disasters. Stop a moment and compare the battles I have named with Big Bethel. Why, at these there were more men slaughtered and homes made desolate than there were leaves on the trees in the forest around Big Bethel—not to be numbered. But I am the hero of Fort Fisher too. Well, Fort Fisher was *not Fredericksburgh*; Fort Fisher was *not Chancellorsville*; Fort Fisher was *not the Wilderness*; Fort Fisher was *not Coal Harbor*. A volunteer General commanded at Fort Fisher at each attack; one was without result but no disaster; the last was a success; all honor to Gen. TERRY and his brave volunteer soldiers. Again, it is charged upon us that we did not make so big a hole in the Dutch Gap Canal as we ought to have made. It may be that we did not (although Dutch Gap Canal was a success) make so great a hole there as was made by the explosion of the mine at Petersburgh last summer; but, thank God, neither *did we fill uselessly that hole up with American dead until it ran blood*. [Renewed applause.] I am, therefore, content, nay, I claim to be the hero of the comparatively bloodless attacks on Big Bethel and the wholly bloodless failure of Fort Fisher; and I do not claim to be the hero of Fredericksburgh, of Chancellorsville, of the Chickahominy, of Fair Oaks, of the Wilderness, of Coal Harbor, nor of that *charnel-house of useless dead* in the mine before Petersburgh. I am prepared to take the issue; and hereafter, fellow-citizens, when you bear me to that little inclosure on the other side of the river, which I hope for as my last resting place, I pray you put over me for my epitaph: 'Here lies the General who saved the lives of his soldiers at Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, and *who never commanded the Army of the Potomac*.' I ask for nothing else."

This is very sharp and intensely bitter. But it savors of sarcasm for the General to say that in all this he "*criticises no army man*," but only defends himself. The form of his sentences in no way changes, nor does it conceal, their evident meaning. He charges upon all the officers in the several lost battles with which he contrasts his own, the crime of making them *disasters*, instead of failures. And something of this heavy censure falls upon Gen. GRANT, by whom some of these battles were fought, under whose orders Gen. BUTLER himself was acting, and to whom he directly attributes his removal from the field.

In very many departments of activity Gen. BUTLER has evinced very high ability. In sharpness of intellect, in energy of administration, and in bold eagerness to take responsibility, he has few if any superiors in the army. But this speech indicates a lack of that ability for self-command, which other officers have shown under much more trying circumstances. It indicates a willingness to impair public confidence in men to whom the destinies of the nation are for the time intrusted, for the sake of relieving himself from unjust reproach. One of the highest and most admirable elements of true greatness is a ready surrender of all personal feelings and interests to the public good. We fear the people will not find in his Lowell speech reason for ascribing to Gen. BUTLER this high quality.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—We had proof in our European news of yesterday that there was at least something of truth in the California reports we have lately been publishing as to the purposes of the French Emperor in Northern Mexico, and the complicity of Dr. GWIN. Our Paris letter, under date of the 13th inst., contained this paragraph:

"Dr. GWIN has been named Governor of Sonora and Superintendent-in-Chief of the Government mines of Mexico, and has been offered, also, the title of Duke of Sonora. His family remain at Paris."

And another Paris letter, in a cotemporary, contained the following additional items:

"The designs of the Emperor upon Mexico are becoming more plainly developed. It is stated in political circles, and is generally believed, that orders have been sent to Marshal BAZAINE to occupy the Province of Sonora in the name of France, and that this portion of Mexico shall be held as a pledge until the entire stipulated indemnity shall be paid up. Once taken possession of by France, you can rest assured that Sonora will never be voluntarily abandoned. GWIN, when here, had two private interviews with the Emperor, and several with the Duke DE MORNY; and, without doubt, the whole plan was arranged before his departure. GWIN stated here that he had abandoned the fortunes of the Confederacy; and one of the principal reasons urged for his appointment to the official position in Sonora was that he could induce an immigration here from California and elsewhere of a considerable number of Southerners, ready to fight for France."

The Draft in the City.

If the enforcement of the draft in this city does not lead to riots and bloodshed, it will not be the fault of very many men in positions of influence. There seems to be a concerted effort to make the mass of our people believe that the Government is practicing a deliberate fraud upon the city; that it is demanding from it two or three times as many men as its just quota requires, and that it is doing this wantonly, intentionally, and for the sake of punishing our people for some fancied offence. Some of the less scrupulous of our newspapers have gravely asserted that this is done for the purpose of revenging the vote given by the city at the last Presidential election. The tendency of this strain of comment is in the highest degree mischievous. With the great mass of the people a draft is inevitably odious; but if they are taught to believe that it is fraudulent and unjust, as well as onerous and severe, they will naturally resent and resist it.

We find no fault with the Board of Supervisors or any body else for endeavoring to *reduce* the demand upon the city as much as possible. But we should very much like a clearer and more intelligible statement of the grounds on which the Government is charged with fraud in the matter, than we have yet seen. It does not seem to us in the slightest degree probable that the Government should have any desire to increase the difficulties of the draft in this city. They are great enough at the best, and we have no doubt that the Government would gladly, if it were possible, ignore New-York entirely in the effort to enforce it. And we are quite certain that it has not the slightest intention of exacting from the city a single man more than its just and fair quota.

The Board of Supervisors have put forth a very long document, by Mr. BLUNT, intended to elucidate this subject; but it fails to make a satisfactory explanation of the difficulty. It is alleged that the Provost-Marshal-General at first announced the quota of New-York under the call of December, after all deductions, would be 4,433 men, and that subsequently this was changed to 21,019. Upon what ground this change was sought to be justified, Mr. BLUNT does not state. Possibly, he does not know; but in that case he should have ascertained, definitely and distinctly, for the information of the city. It is impossible, with the knowledge thus far given to the public, to decide whether the Government is right or wrong in this increase, simply because we know nothing of the grounds on which it is made. In July we were allowed credit for 21,000 men enlisted in the navy; is this credit now withdrawn or reduced? Are errors alleged to have been made in calculating the quotas for the several States, or for the several counties of this State? Or does the Government disallow the claim of the Supervisors to reckon by years of service instead of *per capita*, so that *one man* enlisted for three *years* shall count for *three men* under the present call? If the board would give us some clear information on these points, the public could reach a more just conclusion as to the merit of the complaints that are now urged with such clamorous emphasis.

The Peace Missions—The Rebel Purpose and Spirit.

The correspondent of one of our cotemporaries, which has done all in its power to foster the peace delusion, declares that, though the Blair mission is a failure, Georgia and North Carolina are both coming back into the Union; that "there are rumors in high quarters, positive allegations," that "peace negotiations are progressing successfully in other directions, and that the first we shall hear of these terms will be in proclamations over the signatures of the Governors of Georgia and North Carolina." It appears, moreover, that Mr. STANTON'S object in visiting Savannah was neither more nor less than to discuss with Gen. SHERMAN, "the terms he should propose, and which he should hold himself, on behalf of his Government, ready to accept."

It will gratify the public to know that this story comes from a "fellow voyager of Mr. STANTON," on board the steamer, but as we have no assurance that he was a "reliable gentleman," and are strongly inclined to suspect that he was a sutler or a deck hand, and knew nothing of Mr. STANTON'S business, or of the peace negotiations, or of the Governors' proclamations, except what he saw in a drunken vision, we would advise all whom it may concern to receive the news, as the French papers say, with all possible reserve.

The ready acceptance which these absurd peace "rumors" and "positive allegations" seem to meet at the North, can only be ascribed to the total incapacity of those who swallow them, to put themselves in the place of the rebel leaders, and imagine how they feel, and what they think; and yet no one who is either unable to do this, or who makes no effort to do it, can have any opinion on the probabilities of peace worth the trouble of expressing.

In the first place, it is not at all likely, we are sure, leaving out of sight altogether the various declarations made by the rebel Government, that men who have struggled with such determination and obstinacy as the rebels have displayed during the last four years, can have been sustained merely by the hope of success. We may be right well assured that if they had only this to sustain them, they would have given up before now. Their resistance has unquestionably been largely stimulated by hatred, and pride, and ambition, and a host of other bad passions; and these are not only not extinguished, but have been stimulated by their reverses. There is so little rancor felt at the North about the war that, strange as it may appear, a large portion of the public can never persuade themselves that JEFFERSON DAVIS and his followers feel any either, and they consequently go on calculating what he will do, on the presumption that he feels as a sober New-England farmer might feel who had made a bad speculation, or embarked in any other rash enterprise under a mistake; and that, having discovered his error, he will acknowledge it in a handsome manner, and lay down his arms. We may as well open our eyes to the fact that the Southern leaders hate us, as the Turk hates the Giaour, as the Crusader used to hate the Jew, and that it is only natural that a feeling of this sort, instead of being abated by reverses, should be intensified, and should animate those who are under its influence to greater efforts for its gratification than ever.

And we must remember that men who have suffered so much for any cause as the Southern slaveholders have done, learn to love it, at last, let its merits at the outset have been what they might. As a general rule, what men have fought, and fought well for, becomes noble in their eyes, let its fortunes wane ever so much; and generally the more desperate these fortunes are, the more pride they take in sharing them. We of course only say this of the leaders, but how true it is likely to be of these, everybody must acknowledge, who is familiar with the history of unsuccessful attempts at revolution. And it must not be forgotten that these men have still a large and veteran army at their disposal, as well as the resources of a country which, in spite of all it has gone through, is still rich. As long as they have these—pride, hate, honor—everything will urge them to fight on to the last. What should the world think of DAVIS now if he laid down his arms to "Old BLAIR" and begged for mercy? What would his own followers think of him? He has nothing to hope for from peace. He has lost everything; while, if he fights it out to the last, he preserves in the eye of his admirers—and they are very numerous—his reputation intact, and the hope of seeing "something turn up" in his favor some day or other. It is only the utter discomfiture of the last great army of the Confederacy that will destroy finally the rebellious scheme, and induce a wiser spirit in the Southern people.

Railroad Sufferings.

An ingenious and philosophical writer in the last *North American Review* has accounted for many of the social defects in our civilization by the theory that they are the results, not of democracy, but of a frontier and pioneer life, reacting on the older communities near the coast.

We have often thought of the influence of this cause, when considering one remarkable peculiarity of the American people—their unequaled *patience*. Travelers have often observed it. We bear anything, and suffer anything, from our rulers, or those who are serving the public. Abuses which would set an Englishman's blood in a fever, and fill the columns of the London *Times* with indignant letters, and certainly lead to litigations, are endured here day after day, without a murmur. People come to look on the wrongs they suffer from the public—especially on those inflicted by great corporations—somewhat as they do on the sufferings caused by the weather—as a thing inevitable, and not to be grumbled at or cured. This is especially a frontier peculiarity. Every one in a pioneer community must be good-natured; each must help the other; no one must grumble, and no one expects anything very complete, either in public or private arrangements. This habit of endurance, of "putting up" with abuses and defects, comes back to us where the excuse for it no longer exists. It is most of all exhibited with regard to our railroad management.

Considering the fact that the Americans, of all people, live the most on railroads, they get the least comfort from them. The unpunctuality, irregularity, want of regard to the public convenience, discomfort, and lack of speed, on a great number of our American railroads, is a disgrace to any civilized country. It might be supposed that, of all communities in the world, the merchants of a city like New-York, rapid and enterprising, to whom time is everything, would secure speed above all in their means of communication. And yet we venture to say that scarcely a railroad around New-York can put a merchant, living twenty miles out, in Wall-street in less time than *an hour and three-quarters*—thus compelling him to spend three hours and a half on the road every day! How long would the London merchants endure such rates of travel into "the city?"

Then consider the discomfort of our daily trains from and to the city, where it could be thoroughly known beforehand how many passengers would probably need accommodation; and yet how many are forced continually to stand six or eight miles!

The heating arrangements, too, are the most unwholesome and disagreeable. Sixty passengers are shut up in a box, without ventilation, and a great stove blazing out heat at each end; but in such a way that one's head is always burning, while the feet are half-freezing. It is not to be wondered at that doctors impute much of our prevalent diphtheria and sore-throat and bronchitis to these furnace-boxes. When will that benevolent inventor arise who will heat railroad cars by steam-pipes beneath the feet, or some similar contrivance?

Beside these *disagrémens*, there is, with some roads, the leaving the passengers in the upper part of the city, three miles from their destination, and letting them find their way in the cold to their place of business; the want, on some roads, of printed labels for luggage, leaving a faint chalk-mark to determine whether a trunk goes a hundred miles one way or fifty miles the other; the lack of comfortable first-class *coupé* cars for families to make long journeys in; and the absence of that very simple English institution—the "Parcel-office." Here, if a lady comes in to shop, or if a gentleman wishes to market or make a purchase, all they can do is to have their parcels sent to the Express office in the railroad station, (as the baggage-room refuses to receive them,) and there they remain till called for, costing 25 cents a parcel for storage—sometimes as much as the package is worth. In any English railroad station there is always a little parcel-office connected with the baggage-room, where any bundles can be left, and from which they can be obtained by the payment of two pence each.

It may be urged that these are small matters for great railroad companies to look into; but, after all, the comfort of life is made up of just these small things, and the whole machinery of living in a great city like New-York, ought to be as complete and regular in its working as in any European city.

The commercial public who live in the country around New-York, do not have the conveniences in speed, regularity, punctuality and healthy arrangements of railroads which they ought to have; and unless some improvement be instituted by the existing companies, competing lines or the establishment of new and commodious boats, will force from them a regard for the public comfort.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—The passport system between the United States and Canada was inaugurated and enforced by our Government immediately after the decision by Judge COURSOL, in December, releasing the rebel raiders. It was absolutely necessary that the people on the other side of the lines should understand that we were determined to protect our border by whatever measures might be found necessary—whether by military force, by restrictions upon intercourse, by general legislation bearing upon their interests, or by any other means. Neither the unexpected adoption of the system, nor the abrogation of it which it is understood is about to take place, can be looked upon as hasty or indiscreet measures. If, in an individual case, marauders should break into one's ground from a neighboring estate, and if the neighbors, instead of being aroused to a sense of justice, should only jeer at the party assailed and afterward harbor those who had wronged him, it would not be surprising if he adopted very peremptory measures toward all who attempted again to approach his premises from that quarter, and subjected them to such surveillance as was necessary to prove their intentions, amicable or otherwise. But, if afterward he found that those who really possessed the authority on the other side of his lines utterly disapproved of the deeds of the assailants, and themselves adopted all necessary precautions against incursions from their grounds, punished the culprits or gave them up to the aggrieved party, and otherwise "brought forth fruits meet for repentance," then it would be perfectly proper to accept these actions in the spirit which had induced them, and show his appreciation thereof by promptly withdrawing the constabulary force which had been posted over against his neighbor's estate, and abolishing the surveillance which had been an imputation against his neighbor's honor. Both courses would be proper, and the promptitude of action in either case would not be a proof of haste or weakness, but at once of manly self-defence and a spirit of conciliation.

Since the adoption of the passport system, the Canadian authorities have given signs of a purpose to do justice and exhibit a friendly disposition. The Governor-General, the Provincial Parliament, the Judicial Courts, have done all that could be demanded of them. A heavy provincial force has been placed on our frontier to prevent rebel raiding; severe measures have been introduced into Parliament against marauding; the Minister of Finance has introduced in his budget a large item to refund the money stolen at St. Albans; and the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto have given a decision delivering up the pirate BURLEY, who, at latest advices, was awaiting the final order from the Governor-General for his extradition to this country.

With these facts, and this disposition on the other side, we are glad to hear that our authorities purpose the abolition of the passport system, which has wrought such heavy damage to Canadian commerce, and so seriously embarrassed intercourse between two neighboring countries, which ought always to be on the most friendly terms.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

The Canadian Passport System and the Rendition of the Pirates—Canadian Statement of its Abolition.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30, 1865.

There is no doubt that the passport system between Canada and the United States will be abrogated as soon as rendition is actually made of the rebel culprits. It is understood that the executive and legal action in the case of BURLEY will be taken as a test of the course of Canadian justice and the disposition of the Canadian authorities. The decision in this case was given in the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto of Friday last—Chief-Justice DRAPER and Judges RICHARDS, HAGARTY and WILSON giving separate decisions, all of them agreeing with the judgment previously given on the 20th inst., by the Recorder, that BURLEY should be given up. After the verdict, the prisoner remained committed, awaiting the final order of Gov.-Gen. MONK for his extradition to this country. BURLEY'S presence on this side of the lines is expected at once, and with his appearance we should probably see the disappearance of the passport system, which has already taught the Canadians an excellent lesson.

From the Montreal Herald, Jan. 27.

ABOLITION OF THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—Our correspondent at Quebec advises us of a report, that the Government have news from Washington of the abolition of the obnoxious passport system, and of a desire on the part of the American authorities to meet the Canadian Government in a friendly spirit. The news, we are sure, will be received with satisfaction by the people of this country, who have no other desire than to continue and promote the friendly intercourse which has heretofore existed between our neighbors and ourselves.

THE ALBANY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Examination of Daniel B. Badger, Anthony S. Hope, Mathew T. Brennan and Others.

The State Senate Committee yesterday morning continued its investigation of alleged abuses in the City Inspector's Department.

The first witness called was Daniel B. Badger, President of the New-York Sanitary Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company. The witness testified that in June last, in answer to an advertisement of the Street-cleaning Commission of the city, he made a proposal to clean all the streets and alleys of New-York for the sum of $300,000 a year. His offer was not accepted. He again offered to do the work on the 19th of January for the same sum.

On his cross-examination the witness said he would have done the work for $300,000, notwithstanding the high price of labor. In 1852, when the work cost $380,000, he believed he could have done it for $150,000; witness would do a part of the work by machinery and a portion by hand; the narrow streets he would clean by hand; a cobble-stone pavement could be cleaned by machinery as well as Russ pavement; he estimated the number of men required to clean the streets in connection with the machines, at from three to four hundred; he proposed to sweep the streets as often as they are now cleaned; to do this he would require the use of the dumping-grounds and Croton water gratis; he thought the privilege of Croton water had always been given to contractors for cleaning the streets; witness wanted the contract for the term of five years, and did not think he would take it for one year; he understood his bid was rejected on account of an informality in requiring Croton water and the use of the dumping grounds; his proposal did not name his sureties, as he did not think it was necessary; he did not answer the second advertisement, because no notice was taken of his first bid; his proposal in January was not made in answer to an advertisement; associated with witness in his offer to clean the streets, were Mr. Smith, owner of the street-sweeping machines; Mr. Scott, a contractor; Mr. Mills, a leather merchant, and others; Mr. Smith was the only person associated with witness who had experience in cleaning streets; he formerly cleaned the streets of Philadelphia.

Witness was asked whether Mr. Smith had violated his contract for cleaning the streets of Philadelphia.

Question objected to and ruled out.

In answer to a question by Judge Whiting the witness said that he made his proposal in January on receiving a letter from the Mayor, giving him the privilege.

Anthony S. Hope, testified that he was a grocer of this city; he was associated with Mr. Hackley in his contract—and was one of his sureties; Mr. Hackley was prevented from continuing his contract because the corporation did not pay him his requisitions as he earned them; the amount of his contract was for $279,000, and was for a term of five years; it began in 1861; he stopped work about a year and a half ago, just before Mr. Boole came into office; the contract was made while Mayor Wood was in office; witness did not know that any money was paid to secure the contract. He made no advance of any sum whatever.

Cross-examined.—The manure was a perquisite under the Hackley contract; to secure himself, witness compelled Hackley to transfer the contract to him; the brother of witness loaned Hackley money, with the understanding that he was to pay it back out of the earnings of the contract; that debt was not the means of breaking down the contract; in May, 1863, there was much complaint about the filthy condition of the streets; the streets are in a worse condition at present; since May, 1863, the streets have been kept in good order until the past month, while the injunction was going on; the Common Council notified Mr. Hackley to stop the contract; Hackley had the use of the Croton water, dumping-grounds and the manure; there were bids to clean the streets for less than $200,000 at that time, but the corporation did not believe it could be done for that price; labor is now more than twice as high as it then was: witness does not believe the streets at the present time could be cleaned for $300,000, or anything like it.

Judge Whiting put in evidence the Hackley contract. He said Hackley was awarded the use of Croton water and the dumping-grounds, to refuse which would make it impossible to form a contract.

Mr. Graham said the corporation granted the use of the dumping grounds and Croton water to the contractor, which the Street Cleaning Commission has not the power to do.

Elias W. Taylor testified that he was first assistant clerk of the Board of Aldermen; the Mayor's communication suspending Mr. Boole was received by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th of October, 1864; the communication was referred to the Counsel of the Corporation, to learn the powers of the Mayor in suspending the head of a department; the communication was also referred to a special committee of the Board of Aldermen; the committee reported Nov. 14, 1864, that it had not sufficient power to make a proper investigation; a resolution appointing a joint committee, with power to send for persons and papers, was passed by the Board of Aldermen; the resolution was defeated by the Board of Councilmen.

The witness read a law by which the power of removing the heads of departments was given to the Governor, which was put in evidence.

J. Dow Williamson testified that he was superintendent of the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company; he had been engaged for six months in examining the City Inspector's department; he first examined the dumping grounds; then he went into the streets, and examined as to the number of carts and men engaged, and found the work could be done for less than it was then costing; witness was present at the opening of Mr. Badger's bid, and said he understood it was for $300,000; witness asked to see the bid, but it was refused; the second proposal was changed, so as to make it impossible for a man to take the contract without its costing him more than the $300,000; witness called the attention of the Mayor to the objectionable specifications; one was that it was provided that certain streets should be cleaned as often as ordered by the Street Cleaning Commission; another was as to the use of the dumping grounds and Croton water, which was not granted; the Mayor said he was willing to make the concessions, but the Comptroller and City Inspector objected; the company witness represented had the patents for making street-sweeping machines, and could do the work for $300,000; the company had made application to clean the streets of Boston, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, and other cities, and would like to take a contract to clean this city; it is impossible to state the aggregate number of loads of ashes brought to the dumping grounds, because they do not average more than half loads; witness did not think it necessary to have a bell-ringer to each ash-cart; he thought it would be beneficial to have the Police Department take charge of the sanitary condition of the city; witness said he saw a number of the Health Wardens at Albany nearly all last Winter.

Cross-examined.—The communication signed by a large number of gentlemen, and published in the TIMES on Sunday, asking for an investigation of the refusal to give the street-cleaning contract to Mr. Badger was drawn up in the office of the Compost Company, No. 151 Broadway; the city manure would be worth to the company a hundred thousand dollars a year; the use of the dumping grounds would probably be worth fifteen hundred dollars each; there are from ten to thirteen of these places.

The committee took a recess of an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Graham put in evidence a correspondence between Mr. Boole and Mr. Winants in relation to the carrying away of ashes and garbage from the dumping grounds on the North River, free of expense.

EXAMINATION OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller of the city, testified that there was a special contract for cleaning Broadway, which witness objected to; it was afterward shown that the contract was necessary, as the thoroughfare had to be cleaned at night; in January, 1864, witness took the payment of the City Inspector's Department into his own hands, as it had been alleged that more men were on the pay-roll than did any work, and that tickets were given to ash-cartmen who performed no labor; Mr. Boole said he was willing witness should take the payment into his own hand; witness recollected a case where a man held two positions; he detected some persons who held other positions, and he cut them off. The witness said that cleaning the streets during the past year cost about $800,000; the removal of dead horses, diseased meats, &c., cost $34,000 a-year; at a meeting of the Street-cleaning Commission, held in May, 1864, it was determined not to furnish the use of dumping grounds and Croton water; the manure, witness considered, belonged to the Sinking fund; Mr. Badger has made a proposition to clean the streets this year, but witness thought the power of the commission expired with 1864; witness sold the manure during that year; the Comptroller said that for 1865 he had made his estimate for cleaning the streets at $500,000, because he believed the work could be done for less money than it cost last year.

Cross-examined.—The corporation fixes the price of its laborers; a contractor could get laborers much lower than they are paid by the city; in May, 1864, the Mayor called together the Street-cleaning Commission at his office; one of Mr. Badger's proposals to clean the streets did not mention the removal of ashes; the City Inspector has power to make a contract only until the Common Council or Legislature interferes; prior to the complaints of citizens about the price of carting away ashes, the city was paying eight cents a load; now the highest price paid is three and a half cents; from many of the "dumps" it is taken for nothing, and in one or two instances the city receives a cent a load for the privilege; the freighting of the ashes from the city was advertised in 1864; the ashes which were paid for were taken by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, for the purpose of filling in.

Mr. Graham said he understood Judge Whiting proposed to bring testimony to prove certain charges of delinquency in the City Inspector's Department, which charges were made before the committee of the Board of Aldermen. The counsel said that under the decision of the Chairman in a former stage of the examination, this was improper. The committee had laid down the rule that no specific charges should be made against any persons, but, if any persons were implicated, it would be an incidental matter.

Judge Whiting said he wished to show how the department was managed by Mr. Boole; he would prove that offices were sold in the department, and when Mr. Boole's attention was called to the fact he refused to remedy it. A person in his department had set up offices for sale and received money for them; the persons received a small sum of money for their labor, but were afterward discharged without having their money refunded.

Mr. Graham said there was no doubt that offices had been sold by impostors, but the names of the men who bought the offices were never placed on the pay-rolls of the city. The money they received was paid them by the men who had sold them the offices. The counsel said the cleaning of the streets of the city might as well have been cast upon the Comptroller as the City Inspector; the work did properly belong to his department, and if abuses had grown up in it, it did not affect the management of his own department. If the testimony is allowed, the defence will have to call several witnesses to roll back the evidence. The Governor of the State is the proper tribunal before whom to investigate charges of this description.

The Chairman said he would hear some of the evidence, to see what it was intended to prove. If it could be shown that it was a systematic practice to sell offices in that department, it was a proper subject of inquiry. He would postpone the inquiry, however, until this morning.

Thomas J. Monroe gave some unimportant evidence in relation to the streets of the Twelfth Ward.

Senator Munger asked Judge Whiting for a copy of the proceedings before the committee of the Board of Aldermen, so that the committee might judge whether it was proper for them to investigate the alleged state of affairs in the City Inspector's Department.

The committee then adjourned until half-past ten o'clock this morning.

FROM CITY POINT.

Further Particulars of the Late Rebel Movement—Extraordinary Diversity of Opinions—Daring Device of the Enemy Frustrated—Excitement all Past and Confidence Restored.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

If any one wants to lose all faith in the details of history, he has only to come and be the army correspondent of a newspaper, to learn how difficult it is to disentangle truth from the web of conflicting statements surrounding even the nearest and most recent events which he may not have witnessed with his own eyes. Although I was on the spot almost as soon as any one could be who did not accidentally happen to be there at the moment of the occurrence, (for the movement was sudden and unexpected,) although my information was gleaned entirely from those who were eye-witnesses or actual actors in the affair, it is really both amusing and bewildering to see how egregiously they differ in their testimony, even upon vital points, respecting the rebel movements of last Monday night.

For instance, there are those who assert that they saw three rebel iron-clads come down the river; others, only two; some who maintain that two of them came through our obstructions; some only one, and others none at all. On board the monitor *Onondaga* itself, but two hours after the occurrence, I learned of the part she had taken in it, (which I explained in my letter of last Tuesday,) and yet now I hear the *Onondaga* accused of not having taken any part at all, and find its Commander relieved the very day after upon a somewhat similar charge. There are those who yet stoutly maintain that it was one of the large rebel iron-clads which we exploded and sunk, and yet the little wreck which I saw from the top of our signal-tower, quite close to us, was pronounced, by those who saw her before she sunk, nothing but a small tender carrying a single gun; and experienced judges among us, looking through good glasses, could make nothing more out of her. The only charitable way of accounting for all these conflicting statements, is by supposing that the night being so very dark and misty, everybody was thoroughly mystified, both on our side and the rebels; for certainly the latter seem to have most blunderingly thrown away any chance they may have gained by their consummate impudence and daring.

I said before that, perhaps, this was the initiation of LEE's great movement which was "to astonish the world." I have now more reason to think so; for certainly, if the general opinion be correct, it was one of the boldest plots ever yet conceived by the rebel chieftain, and which, if successfully carried into execution, would unquestionably have caused us a vast deal of temporary trouble. The scheme may be told in a few words, by saying that it is supposed to have aimed at nothing less than the destruction of the whole right wing of our army. He was to keep our right wing engaged, while his rams stole quietly through our obstructions, passed down the river and destroyed our pontoon bridges across the James; thus cutting the Army of the James off from all support from the rest of our army, and, if possible, destroying it; even if they did not venture further down to City Point itself—the base of our supplies for the armies before Richmond.

At what particular link in this beautiful chain of calculation the break took place is just what is so difficult to determine. It seems certain that from 7 o'clock P. M. on Monday and through a large portion of the night they kept our land forces busy while two (some say three,) iron-clads came down the river, passed their own obstructions, and—here the confusion of testimony begins. If they did venture further, actually passed *our* obstructions, and our fleet—(as is openly alleged)—offered no resistance to them, why, in the name of all that is reasonable, did they not push on their success still further? The fact is that there is no evidence to prove they ever *did* pass our obstructions. The little tender I spoke of before, may or may not have done so at high tide, —(I learned at the signal tower that she did)—but no iron-clad at all. But it would seem to be now clearly proved that two rebel iron-clads did actually come part through their own obstructions and run aground before they reached ours, and this is where, I presume, our navy has incurred blame. Why was not this extremely important accident taken proper advantage of; and the occasion seized for destroying them before they managed to get off again? If, as is asserted by some, and I sincerely believe, the *Onondaga* went down the river, because in her first position she could not manœuvre so as to bring both her turrets to bear on the enemy, there would seem to be justification enough in such a step; but it is not so clear why, when the enemy's vessels were so completely in our power, a chance was not seized by her that may not present itself again.

As the whole matter now stands, a very grand scheme of LEE has thus completely miscarried—whether by blundering or accident, it is not easy to determine; while, on our part, beyond a little scare, (for things really did look formidable here for a while,) we have suffered nothing, except the mortification of having lost an opportunity for punishing the enemy that he is not likely to afford us again—at least in the same way. He certainly would be a great tempter of Fate, to renew such operations, if he only knew as much of what is in store for him as we do here.

Although I cannot learn of any of our gunboats having actually confronted the rebel monsters in their dilemma—rather unequal antagonists, it is true—some of them nevertheless poured their shots into them, which, it appears, the rebel craft did not return, their land batteries having undertaken the work for them. Among our gunboats thus engaged were the *Eutah*, Capt. BLAKE, (who, I believe, is to supercede Commander PARKER,) the *Hunchback*, and the *Massasoit*, on which, I told you, several men were wounded. The monitor *Onondaga* fired some four or five shots, when the enemy made off, receiving a few complimentary tokens from their Howlett's Battery in return. In short, it would appear that, on this occasion, it was our land batteries, assisted by a happy accident, and not the fleet, that saved us from what might have proved a very annoying result. The Curtis House Battery, Lieut. PRATT, commanding, of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, claims the honor of having given the shot which sent the small rebel craft to her long home.

The affair, which will doubtless cause the usual amount of excitement, speculation, and comment through the North, is already, with us here, a dead thing of the past. There is no one in a position to witness the extraordinary resources and activity of the Lieutenant-General, when activity is required, but feels quite as safe under him in City Point as he would do in New-York.

The substitute and bounty-jumping system is still having a rich harvest of its infernal fruit. Two more unfortunate men expiate their crime of desertion to-morrow, at noon, near City Point, one by being shot, and the other hanged.

J. R. HAMILTON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 30.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Astor Library was received and ordered to be printed.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the charter of the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad.

To regulate the fees of physicians and surgeons in certain cases.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Providing additional means of relief for sick and wounded soldiers of this State. It appropriates $200,000.

Authorizing the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company to acquire sufficient real estate in New-York for office purposes.

Amending the charter of the People's Savings Bank of New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 30.

EVENING SESSION.

The reports of the Quartermaster-General and of the Executive Committee of the State Normal School were presented.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the New-York Accidental Insurance Company.

To incorporate the New-York Pleasure Club.

To incorporate the Village of New-Brighton and Bay View, Richmond County.

To amend the charter of the Agricultural Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the Hopesville and Huntington Railroad Company; also the Huntington and New-York Railroad Company; also the State Eclectic Medical Society.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. REED called up the resolution, introduced Friday, relative to the assignment of quotas, and calling for information. It was adopted.

The bill to incorporate the North River Savings Bank was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The comic drama of "Charles the Second," well known in New-York, although not hitherto played at this house, was produced last evening, with complete success. The situations are lively, and the last act is exceedingly well worked up. The dialogue is by no means brilliant; fortunately, however, there is not much of it, and it is intrusted to first-class artists. Mr. GILBERT, as *Captain Copp*, took off the honors. He was well supported by Miss MARY GANNON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JENNINGS, Mr. FISHER and Mr. FLOYD.

ROBBERIES.—Officer HORBELT, of the Fourth Precinct, apprehended JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, and he was committed by Justice DOWLING for robbing PATRICK HIGGINS of a watch and chain, valued at $500, and $40 in money, in a Water-street den, on Friday night last.... Officer BUDDINGTON, of the Fifteenth, saw a girl carrying a large bundle, on Sunday night, and, after following her an hour or more, took her to the Station-house, where the bundle was examined and found to contain $200 worth of wearing apparel. This the prisoner confessed she had stolen from her mistress, Mrs. ELIZABETH FERRIS, of Great Jones-street. The girl was committed by Justice LEDWITH. ....Lieut. AUGUSTUS W. LYON, of a Vermont regiment, was robbed in a Greene-street den, on Sunday night, by one ALLEN HUFF, a fellow who gained the Lieutenant's confidence by pretending to be a discharged soldier. HUFF was committed by Justice DOWLING.

EXPLOSION.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning an explosion occurred in the engine-room of the gas-house in Seventeenth-street, near Tenth-avenue. Beyond the blowing out of several windows little damage was done.

Evening Exchange.

$55,000	Am. Gold.....	212	100	Hudson R. R.......	106⅞
150,000	do...........	211¼	500	do...........	106½
89,000	do...........	211½	200	do.........b3	106⅜
50,000	do...........	211⅝	200	do...........	106¼
110,000	do...........	211¾	100	do...........	106⅜
50,000	do.........s3	211¾	500	Reading R.......s3	105
30,000	do...........	211⅞	200	Mich. Cen. R.......	110⅛
5,000	Ohio & M. C....	27¼	100	do...........	110
500	N. Y. Cen. R......	108⅛	100	M. S. & N. I.......	65¾
100	do.........s3	108⅛	200	do.........s5	65¾
300	do.........s5	109	100	Ill. Cen. R......s3	117
900	Erie Railway......	72	300	Cleve. & Pitts....	81
200	do.........s3	72	200	do.........s3	81
500	do...........	72¼	1000	Chi. & R. I. R....	93¼
400	do.........s3	72¼	400	Chi. & N. W.......	33¼
3100	do.........s3	72⅜	200	C. & N. W. Pr....	63¼
2500	do.........s3	72⅝	200	do...........	63⅛
500	do.........s30	72	500	do.........s3	63⅛
500	do...........	72¾	200	do.........s3	63
200	do...........	73	300	do...........	63
100	do.........s3	72¾	200	do.........s3	62¾
100	do...........	72⅞	300	Mariposa Min...b3	11¾
300	P., Ft. W. & C....	92⅛	500	do...........	11¾
300	do.........s3	92¾	100	do...........	11⅞

Stocks irregular. Erie very active. Gold excited on call; sold after call down to 210; stood at close of report. 211.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair has had nearly FIFTY different imitations. This demonstrates the great popularity of the GENUINE article, conceived by BURNETT, and its invulnerability to competitors by increasing sales.

"There is Many a Slip Between the Cup AND THE LIP," and considering that there is often poison in the cup proffered to the suffering, it would be well if there were more slips of that nature. Adulterated stimulants introduced into the sick room—and all the tinctures and liquid extracts are made with impure spirits—do infinite mischief. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the only pure, innocuous, vegetable tonic procurable in America. There is no other so-called remedy for dyspepsia and its kindred complaints, which it is safe to use.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1, from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies', boys', youth's, misses' and children's boots, buckle shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes, always on hand. Gents' best French boots manufactured to measure, promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Marvin's New Patent.
Alum and dry plaster fire and burglar silver-plate safes, highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of bankers' and merchants' safes. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

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Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure, Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

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Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
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The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years Dr. Holloway has been supplying all the armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

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LILLIE & SON, TROY, N. Y., continue to manufacture their celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Safes. Thoroughly fire and burglar proof. The only reliable safe made. H. R. HUBBELL, Agent, No. 198 Broadway.

If you want to know what the people think of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
read the *Daily Times* of SATURDAY, Jan. 28, and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 236 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

BRUFF—KEARNY.—In New-Orleans, on Thursday, Jan. 19, by Rev. J. Percival, CHARLES BRUFF and KATE, eldest daughter of Alfred Kearny, Esq.

MORFORD—ADAMS.—In Coxsackie, on Thursday, Jan. 12, by Rev. S. Hastings, Mr. ROBERT H. MORFORD and FANNIE M. ADAMS, all of Coxsackie, N. Y.

VROOME—POST.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday, Jan. 29, by Rev. James Brownlee, JOSEPH VROOME and HANNAH C. POST, both of Staten Island.

DIED.

AMERMAN.—In Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, WILLIAM H. AMERMAN, aged 36 years, 9 months and 5 days.

BIANCHI.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 28, VICTOR, youngest son of Francisco Bianchi, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 250 Carlton-av.

BOWEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 30, CLARA JANE, the beloved wife of J. M. Bowen, and adopted daughter of Alfred Hanabergh, in the 31st year of her age, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of both families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 71 Willoughby-st., corner of Bridge, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

BRIGHAM.—At Brookfield, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 26, T. BRIGHAM, late of the firm of H. D. Wade & Co., of this city, aged 42 years.

DONOHUE.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, JAMES DONOHUE, aged 41 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Tuesday,) the 31st inst., at 9½ A. M. The remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., where the funeral services will be held.

DAVIES.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, at Rockland, Sullivan County, ELVIRA, aged 54 years, wife Rev. John Davies, of New-York Conference, M. E. Church.

ELMER.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 29, ANDREW W. ELMER, aged 38 years.

FISHER.—At Astoria, on Saturday, Jan. 28, HENRY W. FISHER, of this city, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 272, F. and A. M., and Hermitage Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, at his residence, Broadway, Astoria, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, at 11 o'clock. The steamer *Sylvan Grove* leaves Peck-slip at 9:15. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the boat.

☞ Columbus, Ohio, and Madison, Ind., papers please copy.

NOTICE.—The members of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 272, are particularly requested to attend a regular meeting, at Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late brother. HENRY W. FISHER, on Wednesday morning, at Astoria, L. I.

By order. LEON ABBOTT, W. M.
SYLVESTER SIGLER, Secretary.

GROSJEAN.—On Monday, Jan. 30, CHARLES GROSJEAN, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Greenpoint, on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 29, Mrs. MARTHA MILLER, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. H. Barre, No. 8 St. Felix-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia and Lancaster, Penn., papers please copy.

STRIKER.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, at the residence of his father, George H. Striker, son of Gen. Garrit H. Striker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Striker's-lane, between West 52d and 53d sts.

STOCKING.—On Sunday night, Jan. 29, ADELAIDE MELVILLE, twin daughter of Sidney D. and Hannah M. Stocking, aged 3 months and 27 days.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of H. B. Melville, No. 129 Amity-st.

STOW.—On Monday, Jan. 30, ALMA JANE, daughter of George H. and Anna M. Stow, aged 5 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 183 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, of croup, WASHINGTON, youngest child of Chas. W. and Matilda P. White.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Boston Road, near 7th-st., Morrisania, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morrisania Depot on arrival of 10:30 train from 26th-st.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, JAMES WEAVER, youngest son of the late Francis B. Williams.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 65 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh.

WARNER.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, MARIA WARNER, wife of George H. Warner.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Vesey-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock noon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

NEAR ASPINWALL, N. G., Jan. 14, 1865.

TO CAPT. GEO. B. SLOCUM, STEAMship *North Star*: DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, Cabin passengers on board the steamer *North Star*, on her passage from New-York to Aspinwall, desire to tender to you this voluntary expression of our gratification at the courteous treatment and the general comfort which we have enjoyed on board your steamer during this voyage.

The discipline, order and neatness which have prevailed under your management throughout the ship, extending to the departments of all the officials and subordinates on board, who have been uniformly faithful, attentive and courteous, merit our approbation, and have conduced not only to the comfort of ourselves, but we believe of all on board. But especially we desire to thank you for the care and skill with which the ship was managed during the severe gale of the 6th and 7th insts., and to which, under Providence, we believe our present safety due.

Hoping that you may always continue as successful as in this present voyage, with our best wishes, we are, Dear Sir, truly yours:

Mansfield Young,	Matilda Heron Stoepel,
Jno. B. Newton,	Capt. G. Rassuano,
Rev A. L. Brewer,	E. Canlon,
E. M. Park,	Mrs. S. L. Phelps,
Jerome C. Davis,	Mrs. P. Carolan,
M. Lewis Lauber, U. S. A.	Miss Trimble,
Dr. H. Peters,	M. Hart,
J. Bradley,	A. Stevenson,
Julius Monmownier,	E. Herbruger,
F. S. Waller,	Joseph Moreira,
Mrs. Amelia Mezzara,	Ferdinand Link,
Mrs. Annie de Soria,	M. Reskofh,
Daniel W. Clark,	Islin Gillet,
James W. Brady,	Edward Goy,
James Hall,	J. T. Austin,
Manuel de Soria,	P. Rothenbusch,
W. B. Higgins,	M. F. Waller,
John M. Francis,	L. Roelit,
C. S. Crain,	A. H. Rose,
M. R. Kintzing, U. S. M. C.	Mrs. B. R. Carman,
Dewitt Smith, Sec. of Idaho,	Celeste A. Reed,
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Sarah W. Young,	F. W. Rice, U. S. Consul.

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From $20 to $50. Send stamp for circular.
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For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD, AND beautify the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY powders and washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL complexion follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes blackspots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
MY BROTHER'S WIFE;
A LIFE HISTORY.
A Novel.
BY
AMELIA B. EDWARDS,
Author of "Barbara's History," "The Ladder of Life," &c.
8vo, Paper, 50 Cents.

From the New-York Evening Post.

At this day, when so many indifferent, namby-pamby novels are thrust upon the public—novels which it is a wearisome waste of time to read—we are quite sure that it is a kindly act to direct our readers' attention to such beautifully written, and in many cases superior, works of fiction as are these by Miss Edwards.

From the London Times.

"Barbara's History" is a very graceful and charming book, with a well-managed story, clearly-cut characters, and sentiments expressed with an exquisite elocution. The dialogues especially sparkle with repartee. It is a book which the world will like, and which those who commence it will care to finish. This is high praise of a work of art, and so we intend it.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

CAPT. HALL'S ARCTIC RESEARCHES AND LIFE AMONG THE ESQUIMAUX. Arctic Researches and Life among the Esquimaux; being the Narrative of an Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, in the years 1860, 1861 and 1862. By CHARLES FRANCIS HALL. With Maps and 100 Illustrations, beautifully engraved from Designs by Charles Parsons, Henry L. Stephens, Sol. Eytinge, W. S. L. Jewett and Granville Perkins, after Sketches by Mr. Hall and Photographs. 8vo., Cloth, $4 50; Half Morocco, $6 50.

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QUEENS OF SONG. Being memoirs of some of the most celebrated Female Vocalists who have performed on the Lyric Stage from the Earliest Days of Opera to the Present Time. To which is added a Chronological List of all the Operas that have been performed in Europe. By ELLEN CREATHORNE CLAYTON. With Portraits of Mrs. Billington, Madame Pasta, Madame Sontag, Madame Garcia Malibran, Madame Guili Grisi, Madame Clara Novello, Madame Viardot Garcia, Madame Marietta Alboni, Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, and Madame Marietta Piccolimini. 8vo, Cloth, $3; Half Morocco, $4 50.

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DAS ZWEITE BUCH DER REALKENNTNISSE. The Second Book of Nature (in the German Language.) An Elementary Introduction to the Natural Sciences, including Geography and History. Translated from M. Willson's Readers for the use of German Schools and Families by G. BREMEN. Illustrated by 318 Engravings on Wood. 12mo, $1 25.

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NOTHING BUT MONEY.
BY T. S. ARTHUR.
An entirely new novel by this popular author. A handsome 12mo, cloth bound, uniform with "Out in the World," and "Light on Shadowed Paths," by the same author. Price $1 50.

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An exquisite little volume of Ballads by MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS. Printed from the author's advanced sheets, with a charming frontispiece by BIRKET FOSTER, and engraved head and tail pieces by HARRY ROGERS. A gem of a book, printed on tinted paper, full gilt. Price $1 50.

THE RAILROAD,
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IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY.
Will be ready this day at 10 A. M.
CONTENTS OF FEBRUARY NUMBER:

I. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS. In Reference to Purchasing Tickets, Checking Baggage, Railway Time Tables, &c.
II. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS; The Grain Exports of the United States, and Imports of Great Britain; The Tobacco Crop of the United States; Railways as Investment for Capital, &c.
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APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.
For sale upon all of the principal railways, at all of the principal book, periodical and news depots, at all the principal book-stores throughout the United States and the Canadas. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE AT HIS ROOMS, No. 32 Bond-st., every Tuesday, from 9 until 3 o'clock. Advice free. But for a thorough examination of the lungs with the
RESPIROMETER,
his charge will be three dollars. When thoroughly examined, one must expect to be told the true condition of their lungs.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, will cure even in the advanced stages. Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, which is generally the forerunner of consumption, are cured by the use of Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Persons, as they enter Dr. Schenck's rooms, receive a ticket giving them the number of their turn. Persons so unwell as to be obliged to come in carriages will receive attention at once.

Price, for the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; $7 50 the half dozen; or two bottles of Syrup and one of Tonic for $3 75. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

A supply of the medicines always kept for sale at the Doctor's Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF L. Y. D. S. SCROFULA.
Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which purifies the blood, invigorates the body, gives tone to the nerves, strength to the muscles, and health to every channel, joint and limb.
$1 50 per bottle, [which often cures.]
Depot No. 146 Chatham-st. Sold No. 502 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
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PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.
Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

DR. VON EISENBERG'S
NEW INVENTION
FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF
SIGHT,
HEARING,
AS WELL AS
CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,
AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED
OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffirecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Aesthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerorve nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Aesthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it; he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualised and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.
Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 188 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with *both* eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms, No. 816 BROADWAY, near 12th-st.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.

CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:

OLIVER E. WOOD, President.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.

JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.

E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.

Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.

Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.

OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.

JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.

EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the land, to wit: 62,860 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000, Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor, Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fireclays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, 300,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE $5 PER SHARE.

20,000 shares, or $100,000, reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

OFFICERS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, ADAM C. ELLIS, } Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

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The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The Coal Lands of the Company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the Stock to rapidly rise in value.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Phila.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.

No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due. P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

FOR SALE—CANADA OIL LANDS, 158 ACRES, within 15 miles of excellent wharfage, by a good road, partially worked. Address Box No. 4 862 Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK..............$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $250 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS. ROBERT SMITH.
W. D. SMITH. EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864		$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864		2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864		$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63	

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin	541,899 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,589 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865	2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years	$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash	12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865	$7,037,290

By order of the board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
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Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
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Daniel S. Miller,	Rob't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Bryce,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:
ALEXANDER McCUE, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. T. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor.

TRUSTEES:
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WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq., (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.,) No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $14,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts., in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or of either of the Trustees.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,

BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Ass't. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.,) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BEERS, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
RUFUS H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. H. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. E. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DEMERITT, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANDEE, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
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LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS for the sale of the "7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c., NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.

Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS

Stockholders desiring to be represented at the Triennial Election on the second Monday in April, by forwarding their proxies on or before the 15th day of March, to the Merchants' Bank, New-York, will have them duly transmitted.

JANUARY 28, 1865.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, at 7 per cent., in different sums, on improved real estate. City property preferred. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., 77 Cedar-st.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 8 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Pool open from 2 to 3 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS, and dealers in Government Securities, No. 38 Wall-st., receive orders for the NEW 7-30 LOAN and have the notes always on hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY

CAPITAL..............$400,000
100,000 SHARES..........PAR VALUE $4 EACH

OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:
N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.

OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital..............$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

H. J. MESSENGER.

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,

NO. 6 PINE-ST.,

BUYS AND SELLS MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

JOHN B. MURRAY,

NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber. TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. HECKSCHER.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, 26th February, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1865, on the bonds issued by the company, will be paid upon presentation at this office on or after that date. JAMES WARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Driggs' Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the wareroom, No. 3 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, DUBLIN and PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund. JOHN N. DENISON,

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1865. Chairman.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.

By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1865.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this company will be paid on the first day of February, at the office of Messrs. WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

WM. R. WATSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL..............$200,000 00
ASSETS..............$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, offers to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

10-40 BONDS.

5-20 BONDS.

6s OF '81 BONDS.

MARCH, MAY AND JULY

COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,

BY HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

Dealers in Government Securities, No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 27, 1865.

The undersigned, County Treasurer, offers for sale WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS, to the amount of $200,000, in bonds of $1,000 each—interest and principal payable at the Chemical Bank in the City of New-York; interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October. Said bonds to run from one to six years, and will be sold at par and the accrued interest from the 2d of January, 1865.

GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer of Westchester County, N. Y.

PETROLEUM

MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 SHARES, AT $2 50 PER SHARE, $500,000.

40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

To fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.

OFFICE, No. 130 PEARL-ST., (HANOVER-SQUARE,) NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:
Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New-York, President.
JOHN C. GILES, of New-York, Vice-President.
WILLIAM E. FROST, of New-York, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, of New-York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New-York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counselors, Bank of Commerce Building, New-York.

TRUSTEES:
Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st., N.Y.
GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N.Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st, N.Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 71 and 73 Front-st., N.Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent, Titusville, Penn.

The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, in the very heart of the oil region, in Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties, Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Salt Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, and as yet only partially developed.

Of the property belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of oil-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.

The company are now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect at an early day, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.

The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and entire approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.

Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being enlarged into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.

No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold at its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one-half, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.

Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two million dollars' worth yearly. The Jersey Well yields about five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be cited. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.

Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be held subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale of oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.

Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information, will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.

A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal-st., New York; or of either of the trustees as above.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,

No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,

OFFER FOR SALE OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL,

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,

at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan 25, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, MEADVILLE, PENN.

The loss of bonds of this bank will not interfere with its business. The bank is abundantly able and will promptly meet all its obligations. The notes of the bank will be redeemed by us at the usual rate of discount, as heretofore.

CULVER, PENN & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

OIL LANDS AND WELLS FOR SALE—BY F. P. HARINGTON, of Oil City, at S. Cockroft's office, No. 165 Broadway, for a few days. 473 acres on French Creek, 3 wells on Smith's farm, 40 bbl. well on McClintock farm, 80 acres Walnut Bend, 450 acres Tidiout Creek, 13 acres near Elmenton.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the seventh fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1863		$779,792 59
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1864		5,433,332 09
Total amount of premiums		$6,213,114 68
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums) and Interest received on Investments		$4,932,516 07
Losses paid during the year	$2,389,847 14	
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Government Taxes	477,914 91	—2,867,762 05
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$2,064,754 02	
Add Undivided Balance of Dec. 31, 1863	403 82	2,065,157 84
Reserve for Estimate Claims unadjusted and other Contingencies		651,212 97

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided		$1,413,944 87
Cash Dividend to Dealers holding Certificates of Return on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1865	760,354 89	— $653,589 98
Deduct Dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest (free of Government Tax) on Cash Capital		107,486 87
		$546,103 11
Deduct Interest on Scrip issues, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after Feb. 10, 1865, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issues		11,061 00
		$535,042 11
Of this residue thirty per cent. will be paid in Cash to the Stockholders, on and after March 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) as follows: on Old Stock, 10 per cent., and on New Stock, 6 per cent		160,000 00
		$375,042 11
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, on the Cash Capital, as follows: on Old Stock, 14 per cent., and on New Stock, 9 per cent., making the total Dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to Thirty-one per cent.		
Payable in Cash on and after Feb. 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 3½ per cent. on amount of such notes		837 13
		$374,204 98
Payable in Scrip (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $3,115,000,) 12 per cent		373,800 00
Undivided Balance		$404 98

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$500,300 00
Cash in Bank and Loans secured by United States Stocks	1,087,299 52
Accrued Interest, Reinsurance, Salvage, and other Claims and Unpaid Premiums	736,013 16
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, etc	3,588,468 27
Scrip of Insurance Companies, and Sundry Securities, estimated at	26,491 83
Total amount of Assets	$5,938,572 78
The Company is now taking up an additional Cash Capital of $1,500,000, which, added to present Assets, will make	$7,438,572 78

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Co.:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE, ALBERT G. LEE, JOSEPH MORRISON, DAN'L W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 27, 1865.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of Twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of Twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of Ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

PREMIUMS PAID IN GOLD WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE ABOVE RETURNS, IN GOLD.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Dan'l W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Milm,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Browne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Camman,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secre'y.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed until the 10th ult., inclusive.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVING resolved, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, to change the termination of the fiscal year of the company from the 28th February to the 31st December in each year, in compliance with the acts of the Legislature of 1861 and 1864, authorizing such change and requiring a statement for each calendar year, the following statement of the condition and affairs of the company, for the ten months ending on the 31st December, 1864, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums unearned 29th February, 1864		$61,066 46
Premiums received during the ten months ending 31st December, 1864		283,002 84
Total premiums		$344,069 30
Earned premiums of the ten months	$300,822 98	
Less return premiums	16,824 98	—$283,998 00
Losses, reinsurance, expenses, taxes, &c., less savings, &c		194,674 49
Profits for the ten months		$89,323 51
Assets, Dec. 31, 1864:		
Cash in banks, (of which $18,328 65 is gold,)		$75,308 37
Loans on demand with collateral security		194,500 00
United States Stock, Stocks of States, cities and corporations, and bonds and mortgages		291,074 00
Total		$560,882 37
Bills receivable, uncollected premiums and accrued interest		$102,918 55
Unsettled accounts		2,405 69
Total amount of assets		$666,206 61

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip certificates, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st of March next.

They have also declared a Dividend, free of Government tax, of Twenty per Cent., on the net amount of earned premiums of the ten months ending 31st December, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on or after 1st of March next.

The trustees have further resolved that, after reserving over half a million of dollars profits, the whole of the outstanding certificates of the company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after 1st of March next:—from which date the interest thereon will cease;—the certificates to be surrendered to the company at the time of payment.

The profits of the company, for which certificates have been issued, amount to	$621,860 00
Additional profits from 1st March, 1864, to 1st January, 1865	89,323 51
Total profits	$711,183 51
Redeemed in cash	101,794 00
Amount remaining with the company	$609,389 51

By order of the board.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,	Eugene Dutilh,
George Mosle,	Richard Irvin,
Edward F. Davison,	John S. Williams,
A Le Moyne, Jr.,	Alex. M. Lawrence,
E. H. R. Lyman,	Fredk. G. Foster,
J. Woodward Haven,	George Christ,
John Auchincloss,	Richard P. Rundle,
Edward F. Sanderson,	Wm. P. Wright,
Francis Cottenet,	James Brown,
Alex'r Hamilton, Jr.,	N. D. Carlile,
George F. Thomas,	William Schall,
C. H. Sand,	Leopold Huffer,
W. F. Cary, Jr.,	Wm. S. Wilson,
Cornelius K. Sutton,	F. Cousinery,
W. A. Sale,	Gustav Schwab,
Edward Haight,	George Warren.

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

STATEMENT—SHOWING THE CONDITION OF the AMERICAN IRON BLIND COMPANY, as required by Section 12 of the act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical and chemical purposes, passed the 17th day of February, 1848.

Capital Stock	$100,000
which has been issued in payment of machinery, manufactures, tools, patterns, and the right to manufacture and vend metalic blinds, doors and shutters, of iron and other metal—stock to the amount of	$100,000 00
Amount of existing debts of the company	2,173 74

I. SCOTT, CHARLES NEER, H. C. HASKELL, } Trustees.

I. SCOTT, President.

H. C. HASKELL, Secretary.

State of New York, City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAIAH SCOTT, President of the American Iron Blind Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the affairs of said corporation, and that I am the President thereof. I. SCOTT, President.

JAN. 19, 1865.

Sworn to before me, Jan. 28, 1865.

AARON STONE, Notary Public, Kings County.

[United States Revenue Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE WHOLE CAPITAL OF THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY having been taken, the books of subscription are closed.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, (6th-av., corner of 43d-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

ALLEN WRIGHT OIL COMPANY, NO. 27 WALL-ST.

A dividend of Two per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this company will be paid on the 4th of February next, to the stockholders of record on the close of business on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of February.

J. W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months, ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and One Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable (less the Government tax of Five Per Cent.) at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th inst., and be reopened on the 2d of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1865.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, instant, and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 2d day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months ending 31st December ult., of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the company, on and after the 15th day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 4th to the morning of the 16th of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY R. R. AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND. — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD Company have declared a quarterly dividend of Two per Cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books are closed to Feb. 1. OLIVER CHARLICK, President L. I. R. R. Co.

HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 26, 1865.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

TWENNY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVidend of Five per Cent., (5) free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 1st of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on and after Feb. 1, 1865, and the Government tax. The transfer book will be closed from Jan. 23.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RYND FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 8 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February. Transfer books closed on the 23d inst.

S. F. JENKINS, Treasurer.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

By order of the board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., payable Feb. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 21st inst. until Feb. 2. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend on its capital stock of Two Per Cent., from the earnings of the company for the month of January, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th February, to shareholders of record on the 31st January, 1865.

ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, will be payable to the stockholders of this company on and after Feb 1.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to first proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan 25, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th of February.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON THE capital of this bank has this day been declared payable on the 1st of February proximo, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made NOW will draw FIVE months INTEREST in July next.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND STAND OF an old established commission business for the sale of butter, cheese, lard, poultry, game and all kinds of country produce. Inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 84 Nassau-st., Room No. 41, or Box No. 3,391 Post-office.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.—IF YOU HAVE the use of one hand, and want to make an honest living, call on or address A. HODGMAN, No. 52 Crosby-st., and he will tell you how you can easily make $4 to $10 every day.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE SUBscriber has associated with him in business his son, WM. P. RAYNOR, and Mr. WM. I. MARTIN, under the firm of SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865. SAMUEL RAYNOR.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 2d prox., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 barrels NEW MESS, or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

300 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

7,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head lined and bungs sealed.

1,500 barrels first quality, kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

30,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be matted, well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

600,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name price for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head lined.

Bids for Tea and Sugar may be made *in bond, or duty paid.*

20,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the cider vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

20,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

100,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulterations, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector, to be named by the undersigned.

20,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

50,000 pounds of crushed SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

3,300 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Sample of the rye in the natural state, as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

BEETS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

TURNIPS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in barrels as above.

CABBAGES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in crates.

CORN IN THE EAR—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in sacks.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Sugar, Tea, Candles, R. and G. Rye, must be in neat boxes, of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE, for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La. PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS. Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE—A LOW-PRESSURE BOILER, suitable for a cylinder 28x72; a double oscillating engine, 18x36; one band wheel, 18 inch face, 14 feet diameter. For particulars inquire of FINNEY & HOFFMAN, No. 167 Water-st., Brooklyn, or A. LISTER & BRO., Newark, N. J.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., NEWARK, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers st. Ferry.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.: manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Vestry-st., on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-st. to Greenwich-st., in said city.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the second day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SCOTT,
WALTER ROCHE,
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis .... Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR ...... Bell ...... Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR ...... Nelson ...... Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR ...... Knapp ...... Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR ...... Bell ...... Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR ...... Nelson ...... Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR ...... Knapp ...... Saturday, March 25
DAY STAR ...... (Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
EUROPE .... (Afloat) .... 900-horse power
FRANCE .... (Afloat) .... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III .... (Building) .. 1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE .... WEDNESDAY .... March 1.
WASHINGTON .... WEDNESDAY .... March 29.
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, JOHN J. ROE, President, is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 3 .... NORTH STAR .... SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13 .... COSTA RICA .... TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23 .... OCEAN QUEEN .... WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW .... SATURDAY .... Feb. 4
CITY OF CORK .... SATURDAY .... Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... Feb. 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, J. B. HILDRETH, Commander, Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE, Capt. ADAMS, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 8.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—IN CONSEQUENCE of probable damage to cargo, the British bark *Niemen*, Pier No. 37 East River, is discharging into store No. 401 Water-st., under a general order of the Custom-house. Consignees will take notice. CARY & CO., No. 90 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, WEALTHY AND RESPECTABLE, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated. This notice emanates from a source worthy the consideration of any lady. No interview until mutual eligibility is demonstrated. Address M., Station F.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JAN. 1, BY EVERARDUS WARNER, NO. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House—A LECTURE on Stricture, its nature, situation, and immediate cure by the Uthratome, with three cases. Is Cauterization proper? Will it produce Stricture? Stricture of the Uterus, Piles, Fissure, Fistula—their sympathetic symptoms; being a lecture delivered to his private surgical class; by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*; 50 pages. Inclose 10 cents to the Publisher.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

R. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where, on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and A. Q. M.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.

Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, at the Office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.

Having furnished over (4,000) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.

BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 16.

INSURANCE AGAINST THE COMING DRAFT.

Office No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 25. Premium $150 for one year. No money to be paid till after the draft. Insurance effected in each State, County and town.

P. S.—Agents wanted immediately. Send for circular.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

C. L. MORSE & CO., TAMMANY HALL,

Are prepared to FURNISH SUBSTITUTES To men liable to draft in any district in New-York City, at one day's notice, ON LIBERAL TERMS. The best of reference given.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, No. 125 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the Twenty-fifth Army Corps (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose service prove satisfactory will at the expiration of three months be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of Colored Troops.

WM. P. SLOAN, U. S. A. Medical Director Depart East.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A TABLE COVER, TWO YARDS SQUARE, maroon cloth centre, with a worsted work border, white ground and chintz flowers. The above supposed to have been lost from our wagon or delivered at the wrong place on the 13th inst. Any person having found said cover will be liberally rewarded by returning it to BATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LOST—A NOTE MAILED AT PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, drawn by P. Herst & Co., to their own order, and indorsed by them, dated Jan. 2, 1865, at six months, for two thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and sixteen cents, ($2,580 16,) for merchandise of E. Kaupe & Cummings, payable at the Western Bank, Philadelphia. All persons are hereby forbid negotiating the same.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, from the City Express wagon, a TRUNK, containing music-books, marked Miss M. Simons, No. 212½ West 20th-st., N. Y. The above reward will be paid on return of the trunk to ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

STOLEN—ON OR ABOUT JAN. 9, 5,000 5-20 BONDS, Nos. 38,101 to 5, last issue. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as a caveat has been filed against them at Washington. FRANK ELLIMAN, care Livermore, Clews & Co.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY AFTERNOON Jan. 30, a black and tan King Charles spaniel; any person returning him to No. 2 East 35th-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Towne, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 18 Beekman, No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

TUESDAY.

Fourth time in two years, Boucicault's celebrated five-act Comedy, the IRISH HEIRESS.

WEDNESDAY—First time in two years in this Theatre, the admirable comedy of "Everybody's Friend," in which Mr. Charles Walcot, Sr., will perform his celebrated original character, Major Wellington de Boots. This will be Mr. Walcot's farewell performance prior to his departure for Europe. THURSDAY—Third time, Falconer's comedy, "Men of the Day." FRIDAY—Second time here, "Charles the Second" and "Uncle John." SATURDAY—"Secrets Worth Knowing." A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation. Doors open at 7¼; Overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN ...... BEGINS 7½.

Lessee and Manager ...... WM. WHEATLEY.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1865,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE HIGHLY BRILLIANT engagement of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Second Representation this Season of the LAKES OF KILLARNEY AND YANKEE COURTSHIP.

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS ...... as ...... LANTY, With the songs of "Kattie Mooney" and "Fairy Boy," and a jig, with Mrs. Williams, "The Connaughtman's Rambles."

Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS ... as ... KATE KEARNEY and OUR JEMMY, with a Yankee song and a reel, "The Arkansas Traveler."

Both pieces cast to the strength of the company and produced with all their original splendor and completeness. Friday, Joint Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, when in addition to other attractions, will be produced, by request, AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.

Mr. Wheatley is happy to announce that he has entered into an engagement with the distinguished artiste Mrs. F. W. LANDER, formerly Miss DAVENPORT, who, after a retirement of four years from the stage, will make her first appearance on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1865, as LEONIE, in the five-act play entitled the MESALLIANCE.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

BOOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the ELEVENTH WEEK of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as A PERMANENT INSTITUTION, is presented EVERY NIGHT, with ITS SPLENDID CAST and SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7¼. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-SEVENTH WEEK.
INCREASING CROWDS TO WITNESS HELLER'S PECULIAR METHOD of TEACHING EVERYBODY how to be a conjuror, SEVEN ILLUSIONS, TWO MARVELS, THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS, THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC, every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7½. Begin at 8.
Office open daily from 9 till 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM evinced at each performance of the NEW NATIONAL DOMESTIC DRAMA, Written by Mr. MILNES LEVICK. AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½. THE UNION PRISONER; OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER. GREAT DANCING GIRAFFE, TONY DENIER. PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR. MORNING AT 11. THE CELEBRATED PERFORMANCE KNOWN AS PUNCH AND JUDY, WITH NEW AND COSTLY APPARATUS. TWO FAT WOMEN—1,400 POUNDS. LIVING SKELETON, GIANT BOY, 8 FEET HIGH. MONSTER MONKEY. THE DRILL. WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS EXHIBIT TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION. CIRCASSIAN GIRL, ALBINO BOY, LEARNED SEAL, LIVING OTTERS, FRENCH MOVING FIGURES, &c. Admission 30 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—COMMENCES AT 7¾.

EIGHTH WEEK! EIGHTH WEEK!! OF THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON "THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK." The production of which has proved A GENUINE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, and which is received nightly with THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM ever elicited in this city, BY CROWDED HOUSES. THE GREAT TABLEAUX THE FIRE! and UNION SQUARE!! NIGHTLY ENCORED. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE CREATION AND DELUGE,

at Everett Hall, Broadway. Entrance on 34th-st., this evening. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director ...... MAX MARETZEK.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8, will be presented Donizetti's grand masterwork DON SEBASTIAN, with its new and splendid scenery, new costumes and properties, two hundred auxiliaries, and the following incomparable cast:

ZAIDA, the African .... CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
SEBASTIAN, King of Portugal .... MASSIMILIANI
CAMOENS, the Poet .... BELLINI
GIOVANI, Grand Inquisitor .... SUSINI
ABAIALDO, an Arab Chief .... LORINI

THE INCIDENTAL BALLET By MLLE. ERNESTINE AND MLLE. AURIOL.
CONDUCTOR ...... MR. CARL BERGMANN.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, Auber's new version of his brilliant Opera, FRA DIAVOLO.
On SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE. Positively only time at a matinee of POLIUTO.

The sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

SUBSCRIPTION for the season will be received during the entire week at the Box office of the Academy of Music.

J. N. PATTISON'S

FIRST SOIREE MUSICALE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at STEINWAY'S CONCERT-ROOM, No. 712 14th-st., Assisted by MISS LAURA HARRIS, Prima Donna, and CAMILLA URSO, the celebrated lady Violinist. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Steinway's and at the door.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK. GRAND MATINEES on WED'Y and SAT'Y AT 2½. GLORIOUS SUCCESS SIXTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME, HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD, which has been witnessed by TENS OF THOUSANDS WITH THE MOST UNQUALIFIED DELIGHT. ENTIRELY NEW GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS, AND MARVELS OF THE ARENA, supported by the world-famed artists, LOUISE TOURNAIRE, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, ROBERT STICKNEY, YOUNG CARPENTER, FRANCOIS SEGRIST, and LE PETIT GIORGA, M. OLMA, JAS. COOKE, N. AUSTIN, AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE MONSTER STAR COMPANY. NOTICE—ANOTHER NEW GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL. Due notice will be given of its production.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the great Comedian, MR. JOHN E. OWENS in his masterly impersonation of THE INQUISITIVE PRY, acknowledged by its high popular and critical repute as A TRIUMPH WORTHY OF HIS FAME. EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE, Poole's celebrated Comedy in three acts, PAUL PRY.

PAUL PRY .... MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

Fifth week of the great local extravaganza (received with uproarious merriment every night), THE LIVE INDIAN.

TOM BROWN,
MISS CRINOLINE,
THE LIVE INDIAN, } MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,

AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY. OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M. THIS ENORMOUS COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS INCLUDES A LIVING GIRAFFE; TWO ELEPHANTS—SEVEN LIONS; ROYAL BENGAL AND BRAZILIAN TIGERS; POLAR, GRIZZLY, SLOTH, BLACK, CINNAMON, POONAH, AND ISABEL BEARS; AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LEOPARDS; STRIPED AND SPOTTED HYENAS; A DROVE OF CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES; ELK, DEER, BUFFALO, &c., &c. Comprising altogether, HUNDREDS OF RARE AND INTERESTING BEASTS AND BIRDS, from every quarter of the globe. THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY, are given, at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS, IN A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION OF SAGACITY AND THOROUGH TRAINING. ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, OF NEW-YORK.

The annual grand fancy dress ball of this society will take place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, Feb. 16. Preparations on the largest scale are already going on, in order to render this ball the eclat of the season. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and one lady, $5, which can be only obtained of the members of the society, by way of introduction. Extra ladies' tickets, $2 each. The private boxes may now be secured by applying to the committee, at the hall of the Liederkranz Society, Nos. 31 and 33 4th-st., new number.

GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S

New entertainment, entitled IRISH BULLS. A BUDGET OF FACETIA. With MRS. VANDENHOFF'S PATRIOTIC RECITATIONS. THIS EVENING, at Dodworth's Hall, at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1.

MAMMOTH CATTLE.

On exhibition, the Columbus and Americus, the largest pair of cattle ever raised in the world; fattened by W. & J. W. Storms, of Lagrange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., together with several other very fine cattle. Also, a splendid calf, will be exhibited for six or eight days only, at No. 385 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Open day and evening.

SKATING.—DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE Grand Fancy Dress Carnival and Illumination on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken. Admission 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

Cures in from two to four days. Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to effect a cure; purely vegetable. Price $2. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 Race-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 00, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, &c.—William R. Prince, Flushing, New-York, offers Treatise on Nature's Remedials from Plants, which cure the above, and Liver, Kidney, Throat, Eruptive, Nervous, Rheumatic, Seminal, Urinary, and Female Maladies, Cancer, Spermatorrhœa, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Tumors and Mercurial Diseases. Price 10 cents and mailed.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

MEETINGS.

I. O. OF O. F.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, Odd Fellows Hall.

By order. D. W. C. LANGDON, Grand Secretary.

CHRISTIAN UNITY SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR monthly meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at the Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av. The Rev. SHELDON DAVIS will read a paper on the Moravian Church. By order of the Executive Committee.

INSTRUCTION.

Goldsmith

Penmanship, bookkeeping, &c, No. 756 Broadway.

LAST DAY.—All who apply this day for term beginning Feb. 1, will be permitted to enter for the entire course, time unlimited, at the low rates advertised this month. The regular charges will be resumed to-morrow. Open this evening until 10 o'clock.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-St., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

DR. DIO LEWIS' LIGHT GYMNASTICS are taught Tuesdays and Fridays, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by Miss F. G. MANKIN, recent graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Culture, Boston. Circulars can be obtained at any time by application at the Academy. Entrance No. 10, third floor.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.—WANTED, AN unmarried gentleman (a graduate of West Point preferred) to take charge of the Military Department, and to teach mathematics, in a first-class boarding-school. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals. The next term will commence MONDAY, Jan. 30.

MISS DE WAILLY, PROFESSOR OF Languages and Literature, No. 136 West 17th-st., receives private pupils at her residence. French and German classes from 4 till 8 P. M. Schools and families attended.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

A PARISIAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, wishes a few more pupils, for French grammar and conversation, or the charge of a French class in a school. Address A. M., Box No. 4,745 Post-office.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM PARIS, WHO HAS much experience in teaching, wishes a position as visiting governess: having studied under the best Parisian Professors, her method is on the most approved style. Beside the usual routine of instruction, she teaches history, elocution and the high branches of literature. Best references given and required. Address M. T., Station F, New-York.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED IN A family, living at one hour's distance from this city. She must be a Protestant lady of experience and refinement, and thoroughly capable of instructing her pupil in music, drawing, French and the English branches, as well as superintending her general training. Address, stating references, terms and other particulars, in full, Mr. S. B. P., Newtown, Queens County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER, A GRADUATE of much experience in teaching, disengaged daily from 1 o'clock P. M., wishes to instruct a few more pupils at their residences, or would devote the afternoons to teaching the following branches in exchange for board—English, thoroughly; Latin, French, Drawing, and Elementary Music. Unexceptionable testimonials. Address Miss E. S. L., Station D.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT teacher in the English department of the French and English Institute, Grand-av., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Apply, personally, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., or address PRINCIPAL, Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY OF BIRTH AND EDUCATION, but in reduced circumstances, would like to obtain a situation as visiting or resident governess in a family or school in the city; compensation small. Address for two days, F. J., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY, TO TEACH DRAWING and mathematics, in exchange for a good home and instruction in languages. Address Miss F. G. ORMOND, Portchester, N. Y.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest reference. Address M. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 50 West 14th-st. Young ladies, misses and masters, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Private classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes now open. Quarter commences at the date of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY—No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. A new class forming for ladies, at 4 o'clock; new class for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private class for the various grand dances. Lessons every day.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Union Association will be held at headquarters, No. 21 Avenue D, on TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at 7½ o'clock.

R. G. HUNT, President.
E. SILLECK,
C. WATTS, } Secretaries.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOYT, the originator of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

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MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNINGS,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS, NO. 726 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. The great demand for these elegant instruments is positive proof of their superiority, yet they are offered at prices vastly below any other of equal quality. A fine second-hand piano for sale.

THE PELOUBET HARMONIUMS AND Organ Harmoniums, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tones and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited.

Three Banks keys and pedals: No. 1 .... $600
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One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $300. No. 5 225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150, 4-octave 125
Single reed, superior 5-octave, $120, 4-octave 100

Send for a circular to the general depot. Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-called "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

CABINET PIANOS AT SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 759 BROADWAY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 34 Walker-st., New-York. Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

$250.—A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED rosewood piano, round corners, 7⅓ octave, at private sale. Inquire of BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

How the Currency is Being Doctored.

Speculation in Gold to be Suppressed.

JEFF. DAVIS' FAST-DAY PROCLAMATION.

Is General Sterling Price Dead Or Not?

The Manacles to be Stricken from the Limbs of all Union Prisoners.

DOCTORING THE REBEL CURRENCY.

CURRENCY BILL.

The following bill was passed by the rebel Senate, Jan. 24, in secret session, and, before adjourning, removed the injunction of secrecy;

A Bill to provide more effectually for the reduction and redemption of the currency:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter, and until the full redemption of the Confederate States Treasury Notes now outstanding, and of such as are authorized by existing laws to be issued, the said notes, except those issued prior to the 17th day of February, 1864, shall be free from all taxation whatever which may attach to said notes so as to affect their circulation at par or diminish the promise contained on their face, but the holders of said notes may be subject to taxation on account thereof to the same extent and in the same manner as he may be taxed for on account of other money.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed and required, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the Government will permit, to cancel from time to time such an amount of Treasury notes as may be received into the treasury, until the amount outstanding shall have been reduced to two hundred millions of dollars.

Sec. 3. Upon a declaration of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America, the tithe received by the Government of the annual crops or produce of cotton, (other than Sea Island cotton,) wheat and corn, in the ratio of four-ninths of cotton, four-ninths of corn and one-ninth of wheat, shall be applied to the redemption of the Treasury Notes in circulation, until the whole shall have been redeemed; the tithe of cotton being valued at fifty cents a pound; of corn at two dollars a bushel; and of wheat at four dollars a bushel, and being deliverable by the Government at one or more shipping ports in each of the Confederate States, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, however, that the tithes aforesaid, or any part thereof, may, by consent of the parties entitled to receive the same, be delivered elsewhere than at a shipping port: Provided, further, that the cotton to be delivered under the authority of this act shall be equal to cotton cleansed and held as "middling cotton" in the ports where such cotton may be delivered.

Sec. 4. That all acts and parts of acts now in force, providing for the assessment and collection of the tax in kind of cotton, corn and wheat, be and the same are hereby reënacted, and shall continue in force until all the certificates herein authorized to be issued shall have been redeemed in full; and the persons paying taxes in kind under this act, from and after a ratification of a treaty of peace, shall receive compensation by credit or otherwise, for the then market value of any cotton, corn and wheat, delivered after the termination of the war, so as to equalize their taxes with other tax-payers, the market value to be ascertained at the time of delivery in the mode prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. The holders of treasury notes desiring to receive the tithes aforesaid, in payment thereof, shall convert the same into treasury certificates, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, which shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in exchange for said notes, and shall express on their face the object for which they are intended; the holders of which said certificates shall be entitled to receive payment therefor in the tithes aforesaid, at the rate of one-fifth of the amount annually; provided, however, that more than one-fifth of the amount of tithe due upon any such certificate, or the whole of such amount, may be paid in any year, at the election of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 6. All planters or farmers liable to the tax in kind shall, after the war, be permitted to satisfy the same by payment of such certificates as aforesaid.

Sec. 7. Certificates issued under the authority of this act shall be in the following proportions, to wit: four-ninths in a separate certificate, payable in cotton, four-ninths payable in corn, and one-ninth payable in wheat; but no sum less than forty-five dollars, or its multiple, shall be converted into Treasury certificates, when the sum is under nine hundred dollars; but the amount to be made payable on the face of each certificate, when the sum converted into Treasury certificates is more than nine hundred dollars, shall be such as the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge to be most suitable and convenient for the purposes of this act, which said certificates shall be assignable in writing in such form and with such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 8. The public faith is hereby pledged to the immutable observance of the provisions hereinabove contained, as to the collection of the tax on wheat, corn and cotton in kind, and the application thereof as aforesaid, until the redemption of the certificates hereby authorized to be issued; Provided, That Congress may, at its discretion, from time to time make such modification as to the mode of assessment and agency for the collection of said tax as experience may suggest.

Sec. 9. This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COTTON TRADE.

The House met at 11 o'clock, on Jan. 24 and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Burrows.

The House took up for consideration the resolution of Mr. Branch, of Texas, authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to look into the operations of the Cotton Bureau of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Mr. Branch proceeded to explain the necessity of looking into this matter, as there was a general belief among the people of Texas that great frauds and excesses had been committed by persons claiming to act for that bureau. He read statements from an *exposé* made and published by the chief officer of the Cotton Bureau for the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Mr. Carroll, of Arkansas, said that there was a regular trade with the enemy on the Mississippi River. The Quartermasters there had hired and paid in gold, wagons to haul cotton to the Mississippi River, to be exchanged with the enemy.

Mr. Gray, of Louisiana, stated that the corruption there had been immense; that the trade in cotton had been used to purchase silks, shoes, cigars, liquors and delicacies, and not supplies for the army. At one time, he had in one company in his brigade seventy-three men, and only thirty-three pairs of pantaloons to the company. The rest of the men had to lie covered with blankets to hide their nakedness, and no clothing was gotten in exchange for the cotton sent to the Yankees and to Mexico.

A Yankee boat, loaded with cotton, had lain on a sand-bar for six months in sight of our army, with a negro crew which they had stolen, and with cotton which they had stolen, and it was not interfered with. He charged corruption in high places. Two cavalry regiments, as true as any in the service, had laid down their arms because of corruption on the part of the officers who commanded them, and traded with the Yankees. A man had been employed by the Confederate authorities to trade with the Yankees because he was known to be disloyal. He wanted the resolution made one of large investigation.

Mr. Baylor agreed with the gentleman in having the matter investigated. The General commanding the department was a friend of his, and he desired a thorough investigation.

Mr. Dupré seconded the views of Mr. Branch and supported the resolution.

The resolution of Mr. Branch was adopted.

EXEMPTIONS.

This bill in relation to exemptions, as passed, is as follows:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that so much of the act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved February 17, 1864, as exempts one person as overseer or agriculturist on such farm or plantation upon which there were at specified times fifteen able-bodied field-hands between the ages of 16 and 50, upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed.

2. No exemptions or details shall be granted by the Secretary of War or President, by virtue of said act, except persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons unable to perform active service in the field, to persons over the age of 40 and artisans, mechanics and persons of scientific skill, and, with the same exceptions, all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President and Secretary of War, by virtue of said act, are hereby revoked. The bonds heretofore given by exempts and detailed men shall bind them to comply with the same only to the extent bearing the same proportion to the whole amounts which would be due thereon in one year, if this act had not passed, or the time they shall have been exempted or detailed, bears to a year.

3. No person shall be exempt by virtue of the act to exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post coaches and hacks from military service, approved April 14, 1863, unless such person shall be over 45, except contractors personally engaged in the execution of contracts now existing.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, of Alabama, the House resolved itself into secret session.

Adjourned.

SPECULATION IN GOLD.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to prohibit, under severe penalties, the traffic in gold and silver in any portion of the Confederacy, not within the lines of the enemy. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Atkins thought it was high time that something should be done to stop speculation in gold. A few days ago it rose to sixty, and on Saturday fell to forty. The strong hand of legislation should be unsparingly laid on men who thus speculate in the very life-blood of the Confederacy.

THE FAST DAY.

PROCLAMATION BY JEFF. DAVIS.

The Congress of the Confederate States have by joint resolution invited me to appoint a day of public *fasting, humiliation and prayer*, with *thanksgiving* to Almighty God. It is our solemn duty at all times, and more especially in a season of public trial and adversity, to acknowledge our dependence on His mercy, and to bow in humble submission before His footstool, confessing our manifold sins, supplicating His gracious pardon, imploring His Divine help, and devoutly rendering thanks for the many and great blessings which he has vouchsafed to us.

Let the hearts of our people turn contentedly and trustfully unto God. Let us recognize in His chastening hand the correction of a Father, and submissively pray that the trials and sufferings which have so long borne heavily upon us, may be turned away by His merciful love. That His sustaining grace be given to our people, and His divine wisdom imparted to our rulers. That the Lord of Hosts will be with our armies, and fight for us against our enemies, and that He will graciously take our cause into His own hand, and mercifully establish for us a lasting, just and honorable peace and independence, and let us not forget to render unto His holy name the thanks and praise which are so justly due for His great goodness, and for the many mercies which He has extended to us amid the trials and sufferings of a protracted and bloody war.

Now therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, appointing Friday, the 10th day of March next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving for invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God, and I do earnestly invite all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and prayer.

Given under my hand and seal of the Confederate States at Richmond, this 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.

J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

THE REBEL TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

From the Montgommery (Ala.) Appeal.

It has been so frequently asserted, and by those who ought to be well advised, that Gen. E. Kirby Smith has disobeyed repeated orders to transfer his troops to this side of the Mississippi, that many persons, believing it, are judging that officer censoriously. We have no knowledge on this subject, beyond the general statement afloat, and therefore cannot speak with certainty as to whether such an order was ever issued. The charge, however, has not been denied—a fact indicating it to be true, strongly enough to cause public animadversion, and the conduct of the commander of the Trans-Mississippi department is being severely criticised.

We are loth to believe that one who, in times past, has rendered such signal service to the country, has proven recreant as stated. On the contrary, if such an order was issued, we suppose the troops were not transferred to the East simply because it was impossible to do so. In fact, we doubt whether the army could be brought over. The river is probably too vigilantly patroled by the Federal gunboats to permit such a great movement to be made. The narrow escapes of small parties that occasionally occur, and the frequent capture of others, lead us to conclude that our military authorities west of the river decided it would be useless to make the attempt to cross the army. With the limited means at their disposal it would have been a great undertaking, if not liable to interruption; but, with the whole length of the river policed by a formidable fleet, would it not have been an impossibility.

IS GEN. PRICE DEAD?

From the Mobile Argus.

Meridian, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864.

Mr. Editor: I had the pleasure of meeting one of my relatives from Missouri last night, (a brother of Gen. Early's, in Virginia,) who was direct from the Trans-Mississippi Department.

He left Gen. Price's headquarters on the 8th of this month, at Washington, Ark., and had a pass from the old General; he also states that he shook hands with him when he left, and that the General never was in better health. So you see that the rumor of his death is entirely false.

He joined Gen. Price at Lexington, during his late raid, and came out with the army.

Gen. Price came down through Kansas, left the Missouri border entirely, and crossed the Arkansas River above Fort Smith, in the Indian territory.

Gen. Joe Shelby has won the admiration of the whole population of the entire Trans-Mississippi Department, and is dreaded by the Yankees as much as Forrest in this department.

Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell were captured while on a spree, which necessitated the burning of the wagon trains.

My informant states that Gen. Price told him he would have had sixty thousand men in a few days, if he could have had the arms and ammunition to equip them. Thousands are ready and willing to fight, if the Confederate Government would sustain them. About 12,000 recruits came out with them.

Yours, VERG.

ANOTHER REPORT ABOUT PRICE.

Bonham, Texas, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1864.

Editor Galveston News:

Maj.-Gen. Price and staff were here yesterday, also Gen. Shelby and staff. They were all to leave early this morning, on their way to Washington, Hampstead County, Arkansas, where they expect to go into Winter quarters with their troops and to reorganize the same. Gen. Price says he brought out of Missouri one full brigade of recruits, all unarmed; the balance of those who reported to him left him when they found out that he was not going to remain in the State. He says the sentiment of the people in Missouri is entirely Southern. *His army is much scattered, and appears sadly in need of discipline. I think the General himself is somewhat cast down in consequence of the result of his late raid.* He reports that the enemy reinforced from neighboring States very heavily in his front, and as his recruits were nearly all unarmed, he could not maintain himself. Marmaduke and Cabell were both captured near Fort Scott by Rosecrans. Supplies are bountiful in Missouri. ALAMO.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON THE TEXAS COAST.

From the Houston Telegraph, Jan. 9.

We have once or twice alluded to the probability of an early attack on our coast, and we refer to it again, because of information having reached us that leaves but little room to doubt that such is the design of the enemy. Are our people prepared? Are our soldiers alive to the issue? Are the various commanders, at points that may be attacked, watchful, their guns in order, their ammunition ready, and all things fixed to give the enemy a warm welcome. There is no time to be lost. The attack, when it comes, will be sudden, and the enemy will seek to make up by dash, what he has heretofore failed to accomplish by endurance. It is of the utmost importance that every moment of time and every energy be now exerted to meet him. Texas has hitherto escaped the ravages of war, though time and again threatened. With due zeal on the part of the soldiers and of the people, and with that devotion which has heretofore characterized them, our State will be preserved again. We must not say what preparations are being made by the military authorities, in view of the circumstances. We can say what is the duty of the people, however. It is to be ready to back up the army with their help when the danger comes. And we know that, soldiers and citizens together, we have men enough to resist any invasion the enemy is likely to send to Texas this year. We feel authorized to state that no point on the Texas coast will be yielded to the enemy in case of attack, in whatever force, without the most determined resistance, with all the means it is possible to concentrate. Every preparation has been made, is being made, and will continue to be made, to prevent their ever obtaining any foothold on our territory. They will be fought *à l'outrance*. If any impression has existed to the contrary, it has been produced by alarmists, or by those wholly unacquainted with the facts, and with the resolute and firm spirit of our military commander.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

APPEAL FOR THE DEFENCE OF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that the cause of South Carolina and the cause of the Confederacy, as involved in the fight at Charleston, needs now, of all things, two essentials—courage and tenacity. Courage to dare, to risk, to brave. Tenacity to hold, to fight, to dispute every inch. There is a great cause, and a grand fight can be made, but our men and leaders must summon up every energy, and they must rouse themselves to great thoughts and aspirations. Let them shake off past lethargy and despondency. Let our leaders brace themselves for great and desperate undertakings. Let everything, from Combahee to Charleston, and from Branchville to Charleston, be promptly stripped for fight.

Let all humanitarianism be buried as dead as Julius Cæsar and as deep as Tophet. Strip the State for a death struggle, and let every officer and man strip his heart likewise of all weak longings and lookings backward. Inch by inch let us fight the enemy; let us mark every track that he makes with his life-blood; let us not yield that inch until forcibly beaten from it. Let every creek be a point of fight, every marsh a battle-ground. It will not be in vain. It is vitally important at this juncture that we can punish him, five men for one, at every point. Time is gained, and the enemy is punished.

There are brave men here, and there are brave officers to lead them. If the right men are put to work. It devolves upon the chief Commander, then, to have no remorse now in this matter. Too much is at stake. Affections should be buried. All hesitation should be merged into decision. Too long we have been fighting here around these old walls to yield them now without a struggle. We say unhesitatingly to those in authority, there are brave men here who are prepared to make of Charleston a second Saragossa. We use no fancy phrase.

WHAT SHERMAN IS DOING.

From the Richmond Whig.

A gentleman from the neighborhood of Savannah says that Secretary Stanton has issued an order to Gen. Sherman to send out of the city and out of the lines all wives of Confederate officers. Gen. Sherman, it is said, declared that the order was an inhuman one, and that he would not obey it.

It is said that the Central Railroad is in complete repair to No. Four-and-a-half, forty-five miles from Savannah, and that the trains run daily. It is rumored that the track of the Atlanta and Western Railroad between Dalton and Marietta has been destroyed by our troops to prevent the return of the Federals that way by rail, and to impede Thomas' march into North Georgia.

ORDER TO BURN GEORGIA COTTON.

Headquarters District Augusta, Jan. 19, 1864.

Hon. R. H. May, Mayor of Augusta:

Lieut.-Gen. Hardee directs me to have the cotton burned in the city on the approach of the Yankees. This order I am bound to execute, even at the peril of the city. It is to be hoped that your patriotic citizens will at once remove this temptation to Yankee invasion, either to distant points or to the commons, where the torch can be applied if the exigency should occur. The military will render you all the assistance in its power for the removal.

With great respect, D. H. HILL, Maj.-Gen.

C. B. LAMAR.

From the Augusta Register, Jan. 16.

We are informed that the above-mentioned gentleman, who was at one time President of the Bank of the Republic in New-York, and subsequently President of the Bank of Commerce in Savannah, and one of the largest cotton holders, and withal one of the bitterest rebels in the Confederacy, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Yankee Government. We suppose he did it to save his cotton. We are also informed that he has addressed a letter to a gentleman in this city, informing him of his return to his allegiance to the old Government, and advising him to do likewise as soon as an opportunity offers. Oh, Man! Man! What a humbug thou art!

MISCELLANEOUS.

MITIGATING THE HORRORS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 26.

It was reported on yesterday that an order had been issued directing the release from irons or unusual confinement of all prisoners of war held in the South who may be so punished or confined, and that all prisoners of war be placed on the same footing. This, if true, is the first step so much talked about respecting the mitigation of the horrors of war.

THE RESIGNATIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 26.

Judge Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War, who has also tendered his resignation, continues with Mr. Seddon in the War Office, as usual, his resignation likewise having not yet been accepted. Col. Northrop, Commissary-General, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of War.

Thirty-sixth Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department was held last evening at the Academy of Music, and never did this large hall present a more brilliant and beautiful appearance. The decorations were very neat and in excellent taste. An immense tent covered the stage, at the rear of which stood the beautiful steamer of Engine Company No. 13, and the handsome little carriages of Hose Companies Nos. 7 and 29. In front of these a large gas fixture was placed, which blazoned forth in letters of light the word "Charity," below that a large eagle, below that again the words "New-York Fire Department Fund," and under all the coat-of-arms of the department. In front of the tent was hung the old firemen's banner. Between the boxes and about the columns pipes, trumpets and fire caps were grouped and lighted up by signal lamps belonging to the various fire companies. Flowers were distributed about the house in great profusion, in wreaths and bouquets, and were hung in graceful festoons around the tiers. Streamers of red, white and blue bunting were draped from the upper tier to the dome, from the centre of which was suspended a very large and well arranged basket of flowers. Graffula's quadrille and promenade bands, of thirty-five pieces each, were stationed at either side of the house, and performed a choice selection of their favorite pieces.

The house was crowded to its utmost. At 7 o'clock the doors were opened, and within half an hour after that time not an unoccupied seat could be found in the boxes. At 9 o'clock the overture to "Gazza Ladra," was performed, followe by a grand march, immediately after which sets were formed for the first quadrille, and the ball was handsomely opened by His Honor Mayor Gunther. The floor was quickly covered with merry dancers, whose nimble feet kept time to the music until daylight warned them that it was time to "break up."

The dresses of the ladies were very rich and tasty, and diamonds were displayed in great abundance. The gentlemen were, as usual, very gallant, and all present seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

Chief Engineer, John Decker; President, John R. Platt; Ex-President, A. J. Delatour; Ex-Engineer, James L. Miller; Vice-President, Sylvanus J. Macy; Commissioner, Thomas Flenders; and Messrs. Wm. H. Wickham, Owen W. Brennan, and John Gililan were prominent among the hard workers, and to them, with the other members of the Committees, the success of the ball is principally due. Every one seemed happy. Enjoyment was visible everywhere, and the arrangements were excellent, though the door-keeper was not a model of civility, and seemed not over familiar with his duties.

The following were the committees:

Door and Police Committee—C. Godfrey Gunther, Chairman; Owen W. Brennan, L. Delmonico, A. J. Delatour, J. G. Fisher, J. L. Miller, D. Stanbury, D. T. Willets, C. McDougall, J. J. Westray, R. C. Brown, J. Decker, Chas. Place, Henry Snyder, Wm. D. Baker, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., J. M. Price, C. C. Pollion, W. H. Thrall, John Gililan.

Floor Managers—Wm. H. Stodart, Chairman; Daniel D. Conover, Jas. Y. Watkins, Wm. S. O'Brien, Jas. F. Wenman, John Garcia, Alonzo Slote, Josiah Hedden, E. D. Garesche, J. Anthony, Jr., J. Lawrence Elder, Eugene Thorn, Daniel Slote, Jas. A. Connolly.

Saloon Committee—Wm. S. Bates, Chairman; Henry B. Venn, Robert McGinnis, W. H. Wickham, Samuel Conover, Chas. H. Close.

The Soldiers' Rest at the New-Haven Depot—Acknowledgments from the Treasurer.

I acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions for the Soldiers' Rest near the New-Haven Railroad Depot:

John F. Stielens	$10	Thomas Barron	$50
Cash	5	Oliver K. King	50
Edward Delafield	20	A. M. Coffin	5
D. B. Eaton	20	Anthony Halsey	25
David Dows	25	Richard M. Hunt	25
W. B. Barber	10	J. G. Holbrook	25
N. Chandler	10	Miss L. Perkins, Sunday School Class, New-London	3 75
P. McMartin	10		
W. A. Hall	25		
Edward Cromwell	25	Pierce M. Irving	20
Isaac Sherman	25	B. W. Bonney	25
E. C. Cowdin	25	J. Butler Wright	25
Cash	50	S. D. Cozzens	10
Le Grand B. Cannon	25	Walter Franklin	5
Thomas N. Dale	50	William Orton	20
N. P. Hosack	25	L. Francis	20
J. S. Schultz	25	R. H. McCurdy	20
W. T. Blodgett	25	Board of Brokers, through W. R. Vermilye	500
F. Marquand	25		
D. Hoadley	10		
J. F. Joy	5		
Total to date			$2,042 75

At a meeting held at the Union League Club the following gentlemen were appointed to take charge of the Rest: N. P. Hosack, Le Grand B. Cannon, Jackson S. Schultz, Thomas N. Dale, John A. Weeks, George F. Noyes, and George Bliss, Jr.

It is hoped that the building which is on Fourth-avenue, two or three doors above the New-Haven Depot, will be ready this week. It is estimated that about five thousand dollars are needed in all to place the institution on a proper basis. Shall it not be raised? Donations may be sent to me at No. 45 William-street. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Treasurer.

The Ill-fated North America.

Canton, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 25.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper if you have a list of the persons who were aboard of the steamship *North America* when she went down, as I had a brother aboard who belonged to Company D, Eleventh New-York Cavalry? He left Baton Rouge about the 1st of December for New-Orleans, to be transferred to a New-York Hospital. The last we heard from him, he was to leave New-Orleans about the middle of December. A Constant Reader of Your Paper.

[In response to several inquiries similar to the above, we would say that a full list of the passengers by the *North America* was printed in the Times of Jan. 24.—Ed. Times.]

City Notes.—Twenty thousand dollars' worth of the three cent currency was issued, yesterday, at the Sub-Treasury. The new five and twenty-five cent notes will soon be ready....After the 1st prox. all receipts, whether for money or goods, must have a two cent stamp affixed....The New-York Post-office dispatches over twenty tons of mail matter per day, exclusive of that going to Europe and points on the coast....Seventeen thousand tickets, at $5 each, were sold for the Firemen's Ball, at the Academy of Music, last evening.

Soldiers' Mittens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The men in the Shenandoah Valley are in need of *mittens*. A Captain of cavalry says not one in ten of the men have mittens, and all sleep on the ground. The ground has been covered with snow all Winter, and the temperature is lower, or it is colder than here; feet and fingers are often frozen.

Are there not a good number of people who will afford a pair of mittens apiece for those men? Cavalry mittens—a first finger on the right mitten. NEW-YORK.

Naval Movements.

PROGRESS OF THE TORPEDO STEAMERS.

The following is a list of the United States torpedo steamers:

Name.	Guns.	Where Built.
China	1	Boston.
Casco	1	Boston.
Naha	1	Wilmington.
Naubuc	1	Greenpoint.
Modoc	1	Greenpoint.

The *China* was towed by the tugboat *Jewett* from Boston to the Brooklyn Navy-yard last week; this vessel, the *Casco*, and the *Naubuc* are now being fitted with torpedo machinery. This feature of a formidable torpedo is considered in naval circles as another advance toward perfection in the protection of our harbors, and the destruction of the enemy's iron-clads when going into action with them. Although nearly submerged, and having a terrible torpedo projecting not many feet from their stem, yet they are perfectly insured against any danger to the occupants.

MACHINERY FOR NAVY VESSELS.

The Navy Department has facilities for furnishing United States vessels now on the stocks all their machinery in due season, whenever demanded. The want of this has been felt for the last two years, and has withheld from active service, not only our iron-clad, but wooden fleets. Under the general supervision of Rear-Admiral Gregory, the engines for the large, heavy class frigates and other work is advancing rapidly toward completion. Arrangements have been made with the iron works of this city, Boston, Portsmouth, Chester, Penn., Wilmington, Philadelphia, and other points, that insures promptness in supplying the demands of the navy in this respect.

THE LOG OF THE HARRIET LANE.

The United States sidewheel steamer *Harriet Lane*, afterward called the *Lavonia*, was burned recently in the Gulf of Mexico. It was supposed she was set on fire by a rebel sailor, who had not received his wages. She was 500 tons capacity, built by Mr. Webb of this city, and carried eight guns. She had at one time the Prince of Wales on board as a passenger to Mount Vernon. It was this vessel that fired the first shotted gun at the insurrectionists at Charleston, April 12, 1861. She captured a rebel vessel May 8, 1861, and was engaged in many naval battles on the Atlantic coast. She was flagship of Porter's flotilla at the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip at New-Orleans, and was captured in Galveston Bay, Jan. 1, 1863, and burned on the 18th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna*, 16 guns, Commodore S. W. Godon, commanding, arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday from Fort Fisher. The *Susquehanna* was the flagship of the Fourth Division of the North Atlantic Squadron, and took a prominent part in the capture of the defences of Wilmington. During the attack on Fort Fisher she lost three killed and sixteen wounded; among the latter Lieut. Wallace of the Marine Corps. Her officers are:

Commodore, J. W. Godon; Lieutenant-Commander, F. B. Blake; Lieutenants, John R. Bartlett and Geo. M. Brown; Surgeon, Jno. C. C. Barclay; Assistant Surgeon, Chas. H. Perry; Paymaster, Ambrose J. Clark; Chaplain, John D. Beugless; Acting Master, H. C. Porter; Commodore's Clerk, G. E. Yardley; Paymaster's Clerk, A. W. Mapes; Chief Engineer, Jno. Johnson; First Assistant do., Isaac J. Finney; Second Assistants do., Jas. Renshaw, Jr., Jas. W. Hutchinson and Henry A. Smith; Third Assistants do., Thos. Crummey and Chas. F. Marsland; Acting Third Assistant do., Bema Cook; First Lieutenant Marines, Wm. Wallace; Ensign, Edward E. Preble; Acting Ensigns, Thos. F. Laycock, Wm. W. Rhodes and C. E. R. Bemburn; Acting Master's Mates, Chas. Gainsford, Wm. H. Sprague, Mason J. Cooper and Sam'l T. Paine; Boatswain, B. Whitmarsh; Gunner, Edward J. Waugh; Carpenter, Jos. E. Miller; Sailmaker, John A. Holbrook.

LAW REPORTS.

The Schell Contempt Case.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Hugh Smith and John Kerr vs. The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.—Mr. Schell was, it may be remembered, the assignee of the Stage Company, and the above action was brought to set aside the assignment and wind up the affairs of the company. An order was granted, provisionally, in the action appointing Mr. Murphy Receiver of the Company, and enjoining Mr. Schell from interfering with the property or effects of the company. The case now comes up on motion to punish Mr. Schell as for a contempt of court, he having, under the advice of counsel, commenced suits on behalf of the company under advice of counsel. In connection with this a motion was made for leave to the receiver to sell some portions of the property of the company to meet the United States tax and other expenses. The court rendered a decision to-day in the first of these motions, adjudging Mr. Schell in contempt in commencing these suits, but giving him two days after notice to discontinue them, and intimating in such case no further punishment would be inflicted than costs of the motion.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

Henry Harker, who was indicted for the murder of a deck hand on the steamer *North Star*, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was brought up for sentence, yesterday morning. His counsel appealed to the court in his behalf, and the prisoner expressed contrition for the crime which he had committed. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Elizabeth Lavokos, who killed an Irishwoman in the Sixth Ward Station-house, some months ago, was sent to the State Prison for four years.

William Hayes pleaded guilty to an indictment for petit larceny from the person. Prisoner was arrested in the act of stealing a watch from the pocket of a passenger on one of the city railroad cars. His Honor said that an example must be made, and would be made of all such offenders, and gave the prisoner the full punishment allowed by law, viz.: five years in the State Prison. The court then adjourned to March 3.

Count Johannes Applies for a Mandamus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of George the Count Johannes for an order to show cause why a Mandamus should not issue to Joseph Dowling, one of the Police Justices.—The applicant moves for a mandamus to compel Justice Dowling to issue a warrant for the arrest of Stephen R. Fisk, one of the editors of the *Leader*. The Count had charged Mr. Fisk with writing for publication an article which he claimed was libelous, and applied for a warrant for his arrest. The motion for a mandamus was denied.

[Advertisement.]

Cherokee Pills—Female Regulator.—Sold by all druggists. $1 per box. Thirty-two page pamphlet free. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

[Advertisement.]

Enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, use Hembold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

[Advertisement.]

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

[Advertisement.]

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

[Advertisement.]

A reliable Tonic, Diuretic, Blood Purifier and Invigorator—Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

[Advertisement.]

Fragrant Sozodont

Hardens and invigorates the gums, purifies and perfumes the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth from youth to old age.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Rumors of Peace

For days and months have lived,
Despite the probabilities of war.
The land's great heart is all attuned to hear
The last dread echo of War's direful trump,
And all men pray for victory and peace!
Rumors of health
Are borne on every breeze that comes
From Drake's great laboratory in New-York,
Where he prepares Plantation Bitters still,
To heal the nations, and the sick restore.
As all men hope that peace may come,
So all men wish that health may stay.
To that end, poor dyspeptics, hypochondriacs dull,
Victims of vertigo, headache, fever, care,
All take Plantation Bitters, and are sure
To find relief from their besetting ills.
Let the whole world Plantation Bitters use,
And all the nations shall have health and peace.

[Advertisement]

At $2 a Year, or 20 cents a Number.—Take the Illustrated Phrenological Journal.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

Dear Sir: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call disease of the Prostate Gland, and retention of Urine, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay $50 a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH, Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A ready and conclusive test of the properties of HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract Buchu will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. It is no quack nostrum.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau—Henry Faile, Charles Faile, New-York; A. Arnold, Mrs. Minturn, P. Q. Horder, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. L. Weber, New-York; Miss M. Saunders, New-York; J. C. Edwards, D. A. Griffith, Missouri; S. McDonald, T. H. Clich, Missouri; James Flood, James Boyle, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Kelly, England; Charles Bishop, A. B. Lubson, Liverpool; W. T. Bradley, Wm. Goodrich, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Eneas and child, New-York; Jno. Lawless, Montreal; Mrs. Seymour, J. B. Hotchkiss, G. W. Ward, New-Haven; J. G. Borden, A. Pell, New-York; Miss Mitchell, Miss Moffatt, Capt. Ormsby, Alfred Baker, Nassau; Mrs. Jack, Chas. Newbaner, Henry Hoile, Robert Hoile, Geo. Vill, Chas. Varad, C. Ring, Jno. Vincliff, Jno. Brown, Geo. Curl, M. Wilson, W. B. Fisher, Charles Morton, H. Castell, Mrs. J. Riley, Mrs. Purcell and sister, Kate Mawn, Ann McDonald, Mary Manning, Mary Broderick, Mary McKenzie, C. Piel, T. R. Bushell, Rev. Thos. Burns, A. W. Lockhart.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 30—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Geo. Longmore, Henry Mackling and lady, John E. Miller, T. W. Hutchinson, Jane Duiglush, Blanch Wheatley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 11 | Sun sets..... 5 16 | Moon sets..10 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 07 | Gov. Island..11 56 | Hell Gate.. 1 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Blackstone, Berry, Hilton Head.

Ship John Bunyan, Carver, Savannah, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Luson, (Br.,) Robinson, Bombay, Dennistoun & Co.; Dastre, (Br.,) Mitchell, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Chilton, (Br.,) Flynn, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Irvine, (Br.,) Creighton, Marseilles, Edmiston Bros.; Salamander, (Dan.,) Deltefsen, Batavia, Bunge, Burlage & Co.

Brig Petrel, (Br.,) Crow, Mayaguez, P. R., McColl & Frith.

Schooners Chisloe, Wood, Port Royal, W. Higbie Smith; Magnolia, (Br.,) Lockhart, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Mary E. Jones, (Br.,) Swain, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool Jan. 10, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 366 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna, 16 guns, Commodore S. W. Godon, commanding, Fort Fisher 17th inst., and Fortress Monroe 28th, at noon, is at the Navy-yard.

Bark Panic, (of Liverpool,) Bell, Singapore Aug. 25, with rice to order. Passed Angier Sept. 24, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 9. Has had heavy weather on the coast; been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Sophia, (of Hong Kong,) Jacobs, Matamoras 24 ds., with cotton Magel & Main. Been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. winds.

Bark Staffa, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Brookman, Glace Bay, C. B., 26 ds., with coal to F. E. Bradshaw.

Barkantine Fleetwing, (of Brookhaven, Davis, Pensacola 19 ds., in ballast to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Lilly, Frances, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co. Came to, with both anchors ahead, off Quarantine, on Sunday night, when the ice carried her below the Narrows. She was subsequently towed to Jersey City. Received no serious damage.

Schr. S. Morgan, (3-masted,) Davis, Newbern 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. H. Lawrence, (Br.,) Buckles, Georgetown, P. E. I., 30 ds., with oats to C. H. Trumbull & Co.

Schr. S. E. Lee, Somers, Great Egg Harbor, wood.

Schr. R. P. King, Smith, Baltimore, for Vienna.

Schr. Rio Grande, Cowper, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Mary E. Banks, Cole, Norfolk, with wood.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., and light.

Sailed.

Steamships Corsica, for Nassau and Havana; H. M. Wells, A. F. Fletcher.

Bark M. W. Brett.

Brigs A. Johnson, Prince Albert, Clara Bell, Mary Coll.

Schooners J. R. Bartlett, San Juan, W. F. Phillips, E. Williams, Sea Nymph, R. S. Deane, F. Burritt, D. C. Foster, Chisloe, A. Townsend, A. M. Leonard.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 30—Arr. bark Mary Alice, from Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The bark John Dwyer, from Winterport, Me., via St. Andrew's, N. B., for Buenos Ayres, put into this port to-day, leaky and in want of spars, having been ashore.

The schr. R. P. Chase, 57 days out from Prince Edward's Island for New-York, was spoken Jan. 27, in lat. 43, lon. 69, with sails split, making for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Emma Dean—brig, hence for Matamoras, Jan. 17, lat. 25, lon. 79 10.

Foreign Ports.

[PER PERUVIAN.]

Arr. from New York, Nov. 18, Electra, at Cera; Jan. 11, Reinhardt, at Bremen; 14th, Kepler, at Hamburg; 16th, Oldenburg, at Hamburg; 14th, Elizabeth Young, at Havre; George Marchand, at Flushing; 13th, Sarah, at Helvoet; 16th, Ocean Home, at Deal.

Arr. from Boston, Nov. 27, America, at Natal; Dec. 8, Rainbow, at Mauritius.

Arr. from Philadelphia, 16th, Katherine, at Antwerp.

Arr. from Baltimore, Jan. 15, Admiral, at Flushing.

Sld. for New-York, Jan. 8, Leonard, from Leghorn; 16th, Victoria, from Deal; 17th, American Eagle, from do.; Robert Simms, from Antwerp.

Sld. for Boston, Jan. 10, Myrtle, from Cadis.

Mem.—The Bulliard, from Bordeaux for San Francisco, put into Plymouth on the 16th.

Latest via Greencastle.

Arr. from New-York, Trent, at Torbay; Oder, at Cuxhaven; Adler, Laura and Sallenhagen, at Bremen; Jupiter and Jaques, at Genoa; Neptune and Excelsior, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, Thos. Whitney, at Deal.

Arr. from Baltimore, Admiral, at Bremen.

Mem.—The brig Nellie, from Liverpool for Boston, which sailed Nov. 28, put into Milford Jan. 17, with heavy damage and leaky, having been blown back from off the American coast.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

REYNOLDS' CRINOLA, FOR THE

HAIR.

It is highly perfumed—makes the hair dark, soft, glossy and beautiful, disposing it to remain in any desired position. Stops the hair from falling out, promotes its growth and keeps the scalp clean and cool. NORTON & CO. sole agents, No. 75 Bleecker-st., New-York.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR DEPOT 43 LIBERTY ST.

The best cure known for burns and piles. A certain remedy for corns, chilblains, cuts, bruises and rheumatism. Always heals without scar. Wholesale and retail at depot, No. 43 Liberty-st. 25 cents a box.

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LOST—ON MONDAY, A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING about $65, in or when leaving an 8th-av. car. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to No. 12 Beekman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE public to the merits of our two world-renowned preparations, known as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM

AND

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE;

the one a sure, safe and speedy

CURE FOR

COLDS,

COUGHS,

CROUP,

SORE THROAT, and all

LUNG COMPLAINTS;

the other a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA

in its worst stages, and a

SOVEREIGN REMEDY

FOR ALL

DISEASES

that originate in a

DISORDERED STATE

OF THE

STOMACH OR BOWELS.

We warrant both of them, in every instance, if the directions are followed.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures Dyspepsia positively.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures the most violent attacks of croup in either old or young.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures indigestion and constipation in every instance.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures the worst colds surely and speedily.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures distress after eating, instantaneously.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures sore throat and soreness of the chest and lungs.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE sweetens the stomach, purifies the breath, and instantly stops sourness, acidity, and rising of food.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures hoarseness and tickling in the throat.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures sick headache, sickness at the stomach, and PAINS OR COLIC in the bowels.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM relieves consumptive cough as soon as it is taken.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE creates an appetite—gives vigor and strength to the whole system.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures influenza, asthma, and all bronchial affections.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures flatulency, weakness, and general debility; it makes the weary ambitious, the feeble strong, the debilitated healthy—for it enables the patient to take plenty of healthy food, which is the parent of the body.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM is the largest bottle in the world for the price, therefore not only the best, but the cheapest medicine extant. Over ONE MILLION bottles of COE'S COUGH BALSAM are sold annually, and the people all pronounce it the best cough preparation they ever used.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE allows you to eat a hearty meal without fear of distress afterward, for it will stop it as soon as it is swallowed.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM is warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is a purely vegetable preparation, contains no opiates, no poison, nothing hurtful, but acts promptly, surely and immediately.	No family can afford to be without COE'S COUGH BALSAM in the house ready for immediate use
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is the best remedy in the world for dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, heartburn, fever and ague, nausea at stomach, and, in fact, all diseases or pains in the stomach or bowels.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM costs but FORTY CENTS. The bottle holds more than any other at the same price. The medicine itself warranted superior to all others.
Sold by druggists everywhere. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.	Sold by druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, New-Haven, Conn.

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Retailed by all druggists in the city and country.

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FOR IRREGULARITIES.

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Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, and every one of them speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits.

They are speedily taking the place of every other female remedy, and are considered by dealers, consumers, physicians, and all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest, and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature and the promotion of health, regularity and strength.

Explicit directions, stating when they may be used, and explaining reasons why and when they should not be used, without producing results contrary to the course of nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle with the signature of Dr. JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine. They are prepared at the laboratory of JOHN L. LYON, M. D., No. 195 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by mail (inclosing stamp) concerning all private diseases and female weaknesses.

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